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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 168 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
13th "	Nellore ..	6,853	To Marseilles only
23rd "	Soudan* ..	6,696	
30th "	Nankin ..	6,853	
6th Sept.	Somali ..	6,712	

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS' DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
BOMBAY TO LONDON						
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th August ..	Dilwara ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
19th Aug. ..	Barjora ..	Karachi & P Gulf 1 p.m.
21st " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi Direct
27th " ..	Karagola ..	E and S Africa: via Seychelles

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	K. Tsunashima	3792	14th Aug.	17th Aug.
Dakai Maru No. 2.—	J. Nakamura	2763	14th Aug.	26th Aug.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
Kosei Maru..		2658	23rd Aug.	3rd Sept.
Shingo Maru.	John Salter	4734	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Bengal Maru	K. Tsuji ..	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo ..	19th August	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	T. Watanabe ..	25th August	31st "	Japan.
Kamogawa Maru	N. Yanagi ..	2nd Sept	12th Sept.	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to.—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Kiyan Building, Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Rangoon
Galle	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve	Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE. LAHORE.

BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS-DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

APITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the pecial security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P SANERJEA. Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

ANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' LANDED PROPERTIES AT 1ST KAMATIPURA STREET AND BAPTY ROAD.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Shanker Abaji Panadi, Ganpat Abaji Panadi, and Mohnaji Abaji Panadi, and with the consent and concurrence of Messrs. Mulla Mala and Co., the mortgagees of the properties under a deed of mortgage dated the 14th day of November, 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 30th day of August, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed properties of the said Insolvents on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY:—All that price or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon at 1st Kamatipura Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 145 7/8 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3373 new No. 10173, old Survey No. 2950 and new Survey No. 2/5754 and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 1080 and Street No. 32, and bounded on the east by the property of Shamji Jadouji, on the west by the property of Aboo Sayaboo, on the north by the said 1st Kamatipura Street and on the south by the property of Sayanna Sayboo.

SECODNLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at 1st Kamatipura Street without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 125 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3374 to 3377—3378, new Nos. A-10174, 10175, 10176, 10177, 10178, 10180, Survey Nos. 2951 to 2956 and new Survey No. 5754 and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 1080 (1) and Street Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and bounded on the east by the property firstly above described, on the west by the property of Yacoob Ismail, on the north by the said 1st Kamatipura Street and on the South by the property of Noorbai widow of Ismail Adam.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bapty Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 78 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3373, new No. 10173, old Survey No. 2950 and new Survey No. 2-5754 and assessed by the Municipality under "E" Ward No. 766 and Street Nos. 127, 129 and bounded on the east by the property of Manockji, Dorabji Karawala, on the west by the property of Noorbai widow of Ismail Adam, on the north by the property above described and on the south by the said Bapty Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 18th August, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

On TUESDAY, the 26th, August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite the Convent, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, consisting of dining room table, chairs, sideboards, and dumbwaiters, very rich crystal cut glassware, "Worcester" "Colport" and "Crown Derby" dinner set, breakfast and tea sets, rich drawing room Chesterfield, sofa, lined with black satin by Roberts, easy chairs, and cabinets, by Wimbridge, rich coloured fruits in frames rich carpets, one very handsome nearly new and specially ordered out ebonized semi-grand piano by Rud, Ibach, Sohn, and one pianola (Phonola) with 166 rollers by Hufeld one revolving top writing table, high back easy chairs, and teapoys by Roberts, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs by Devji Canji, one English solid mahogany travelling chest of drawers, combined with writing desk, hand and foot sewing machine, gown and cloth presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table lamps, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of Lt.-Col. W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 18th August, 1919.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES
WORTH
Rs. 200000
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAINS
ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY
AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Teak and Jungle Wood cuttings Old Iron Piping, Manilla Rope, Scrap Iron, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teak and jungle wood cuttings, old iron pipings, steel wire and Manilla ropes, scrap iron, empty tins and cases, oil casks canvas wind sails, etc., etc.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 BALES CORONATION MILLS, YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Tamba Kanta in Messrs. Venilal Vijbhukandas and Co.'s shop.

By order of the Coronation Mills, Coy., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricamlal Moolchand.

225 Bales Coronation Mills' yarn No. 11½ Ring King George Ticket, Yellow Tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 PACKAGES.

Aniline Dyes, Alizarine Chemicals, etc. Manufactured by Messrs. Levinstein, Ltd., Manchester, British Dyes, Ltd., British Alizarine Co., etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns on behalf of the Director of Industries, U. P. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms, the undermentioned goods:—

Red:—Direct Cotton Scarlet 79594; Congo Red W. Dianol Fast Red F. G

Black:—Thionol Black O. G.

Navy:—Direct Cotton Navy 79856.

Blue:—Methylene Blue 2 B. Dianol Dark Blue B. Thionol Direct Blue S.

Alizarine, Red Paste.

Chemical:—Aniline Salt, Hemitine Crystals, Zinc Dust.

The abovementioned goods are now on view at their Rooms.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1919, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) the following goods:—

Cases eyelets, green tea, provision, canned fruits, food paste, loom sundries, cotton piece-goods, brushes, embrocation wine, tapioca, papad khar, ziri cocoanuts, cotton sail cloth, shooks, cloves, fishing rod, blankets, calcium carbide, aniline dye, deck chairs, empty cases, etc.

The purchasers for calcium carbide may inspect the goods at the Combustible Warehouse, No. 6, Alexandra Dock, and also at Gunpowder Bunder Darukhana, Mazgaon, before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 18th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 24TH AUGUST, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Bungalow just near Sheth Hussenbhai Amadbhai's bungalow, Walkeshwar, Nepeansea Road.

Auction Sale of very valuable decent, strong and substantial highly polished, made to order, black and teakwood, plain and carved furniture, comprising, sliding and dining tables, chairs, side-board, dumb-waiter, meat-safe, glass door book case, drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror almyrahs, easy chairs, typewriting tables, Curzon easy chairs, billiard table with net, que ball, marking board, etc., rich glass and crockery fancy flower vases, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 24th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the above Bungalow Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, black and teakwood highly polished furniture of latest design, such as sliding and dining tables, dining armchairs; side-board with a mirror, dumb-waiter, meat-safe, marble top centre table, tapestry, lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, Chiffonier cabinets, fancy tiled and plain teapoys, corner cabinets, glass door book cases, fancy flower cases, table ornaments, ladies' writing tables, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, fancy single and double wooden bedsteads of latest designs, single and double mirror almyrahs, plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, tables, dirty-cloth baskets, verandah seats, one small billiard table with net, ball, que, complete, reclining sofas, rich glass and crockery-ware.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, four days before the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1919.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER.
"Jukotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CREAM OF ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advtrtisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE HIMALAYA JAM MFG. CO., Mussooree (U. P.)—The up-to-date Jam manufacturers in Mussoorie, managed by an expert, having 30 years' experience in this line. 3986

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—(Only experienced) COURT CLERKS for Attorneys firm. State fully age, qualification, pay expected to Box No. 952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3954

WANTED—PARSEE MEDICAL GENTLEMAN to take charge on a Hill Station, of a Patient (a little deranged in mind). Apply Box No. 965, Advt. Dept.; "Bombay Chronicle." 4016

WANTED—A temporary SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for travelling dispensary. Apply with testimonials and terms to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, PALANPUR STATE. 4009

WANTED—Two Retired EURASIAN BAND MASTERS, as Seargents, under a EUROPEAN BAND MASTER. Got to play, one, solo, Clarionet, another solo Carnet and both string instruments Also Bandsmen. Apply to THE DIRECTOR OF MUSIC to H. H. THE MAHARAJAH of VIZIANAGARAM. 4007

WANTED an enfluention and hardworking gentleman and a lady as TRAVELLING AGENTS to push our biscuit business forward on handsome Salary or Commission. See Messrs. HUKAMCHAND & GYANCHAND, Duncan Road, Byculla, Bombay. 4015

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED.—One CHIEF CLERK for Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief; also one HEAD CLERK for the Office of the Loco and Carriage Superintendent; both must have had previous experience in these capacities; One SENIOR CLERK for Way and Works Section in this office with good knowledge of Railway Codes and Railway Office routine; One SENIOR CLERK for Establishment Section in this Office with good knowledge of C.S.R. and P.W.D. Open Line Codes. One SURVEYOR, who can use theodolite and draw neatly. One TRACER. Applicants should submit copies of certificates stating age and caste as also the minimum pay expected. Appointments are permanent, subject to 6 months' probation. Government, C.S.R. and P. P. Rules of the Railway are in force. Preference will be given to candidates knowing Gujarati. Apply to the MANAGER AND ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Gondal Railway, (Kathiawar). 3961

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPIST for a Solicitor's office. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 957, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3980

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL. — WANTED Qualified NURSES for the above Hospital. Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 3991

WANTED—Competent COMPOUNDER. Salary according to qualification. Apply Dr. ABDUL KADAR, Mohammadi Mansion, Imamwada Road, Nall Bazar. 4001

WANTED.—A GRADUATE as Assistant Secretary for a public institution on Rs. 100-10-150, one with commercial experience preferred. Apply Box No. 963, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3997

WANTED—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for an export and import firm, one experienced in the line preferred. Apply Box No. 954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3967

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, male or female, generally useful in office work. Apply Box No. 967 , Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4019

WANTED—A GRADUATE, knowing French. Salary Rs. 80 p. m. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. 4008

WANTED—An energetic youth to work as CANVASSER for the Medical line Will have to be useful in office work. Apply Box No. 968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4020

WANTED—A MANAGING CLERK and a TYPIST (knowing short-hand preferred), for a Solicitor's firm. Apply Box No. 966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4018

WANTED

WANTED to purchase.—OLD SHARE BAZAR BROKERS CARD. Communicate with particulars stating price to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3873

WANTED—Suitable ROOMS for office purposes in Fort. Rent from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply Box No. 949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3933

WANTED IMMEDIATELY on lease, GROUND FLOORS for show rooms at Hornby Road, New Queen's Road, or any good locality, for varieties and motor accessories, etc. Apply sharp to Box No. 962, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3996

WANTED.—A second hand complete PRINTING PRESS or a DOUBLE CROWN SIZE PRINTING MACHINE both in working order. Apply stating price and maker to Box No. 959, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3990

FOR SALE.

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 8218

FOR SALE—Outright sale of second-hand BOOKS such as Law Books, Medical Books, etc., TO-DAY, 16th August, 1919, Girgaum Back Road, Gaiwadi, JAMAL RATANSHI. 3993

APPLES—Fine and sweet, 10 lbs. basket, Rs. 3-12; English kind, very delicious, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-10 per 10 lbs. and 6 lbs. baskets. V. P. free. THE HILL Co., Chamba Panjab. 3952

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal various sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3957

FOR SALE—PAINT OIL ENGINES, total B.H.P. about 100, Ruston Proctor C. C. type, semi-deisel burns Crude oil, complete with self-starter, tank, etc. Engine thoroughly overhauled in England. Apply to Box No. 954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3962

FOR SALE—AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR TAILORS—Secondhand SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, in thorough working order at tempting prices. Apply sharp to BHAWOO KASHINATH & Co.'s Clothing Factory, Khetwadi Back Road, below Native General Library. 3883

LL modern offices use the D. Gestetner's Duplicator. It saves Money—Time. Are you using one? If so, get your sundries, papers pen, inks now from The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

JUST arrived direct from the best English manufacturers.—Files, Inkstands, Account books, Inks, Fountain and Stylo pens, wrapping papers, etc., etc., THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 4

FOR SALE—One Complete FOUNDRY with two Cupolas able to handle easily 3 tons of metal, with Gantry crane and all equipments. Also one mechanic shop with lathes, planers, punch and shear machine, drilling machines, etc., Smithy forges, Boiler makers shop, all corrugated iron buildings, extensive compound enclosed with corrugated iron sheets. Good chance for investment and enterprising worker. Apply Box No. 946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3922

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3918

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—At Nepean Sea Road, one small BUNGALOW, in the compound of Cassinath Properties. For further particulars, apply to W. B. CASSINATH there. 3994

TO BE LET from 16th September next Large STABLE situate at No. 6 Morland Road, Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. Suleman Mirza & Co. Apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3797

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES, 1919.

THE 4th EXTRA MEETING, advertised to take place on August 20th, will be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST, 19th, this day being a Public Holiday.
The Special Race Trains will be run on Tuesday at the usual advertised times.
Handicaps for this day will be published by 2 p.m and Forfeits at 6 p.m. on Sunday, August 17th.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 12th August, 1919. 3935

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LAND (330 sq. yards.) near Gol Pitha, corner of Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Lane, oppo. Lahiri Bldg., good for Garage, Factory, Shops, etc.,
Apply: BOMBAY DAIRY CO.,
85, Lamington Road,
Bombay, No. 7. 3464

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY 3,000 square yards, with two large frontages on two big roads, very central for Theatre, Cinema, Shops, Residence, etc.
Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3463

NOTIFICATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 21 candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers:—

6 for service in the Northern Circle.
7 for service in the Central Circle.
6 for service in the Southern Circle.
2 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the Undersigned in his Office at Poona on the 30th September 1919 at 12 noon.
3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1920. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—
(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by the Civil Surgeon of any District specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or small-pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon for the certificate should be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A Certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B. A., F. A., B.Sc., or B. Ag., examination.
(b) the Matriculation where no school Final examination exists.
(c) the School Final or leaving Examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination with a similar proviso.

N B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not furter back than April 1st 1919.
4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.
5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.
6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the Undersigned's Office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Offices in the Presidency.

By order.
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests
Bombay Presidency

Camp via Poona, 17th June, 1919. 2926

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED.—GOOD BUNGALOW or FLAT in a healthy locality, open to westerly breeze. Occupation from 1st October next or later. Prepared to pay good rent for suitable premises, on lease for twelve months or upwards. Apply Box No. 961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3995

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England, by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st September, 1919, and until further notice, the Colaba Dehra Dun through carriage will cease to run on the Up and Down Northern Express Trains between Dehra Dun and Colaba.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th August, 1919. 3810

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st September, 1919, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company, at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st August, 1919. 4010

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

PLOTS OF VACANT LAND at Dockyard Road, Reay Road, Belvedere Hill Road, at Mazagon, fit for Cinema Theatres, Motor Garages and Godowns, and at Marzban Road, Andheri, four minutes' walk from the station, and a Bungalow with vacant land, containing a large compound, and situated opposite Mamlatdar's Kachery at Thana, or all of these either to be let or sold. For further particulars, either see or write to DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS at his Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 2406 and at Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Nepean Grange, Telephone No. 1603. 3987

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Victualling Stores and Provisions for H. M's Prize Ships for the period of 6 months ending 15th March, 1920, and will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 5 p.m. of the 1st of September, 1919.
Further particulars, specifications and Forms will be supplied, on application.

H. HODGKINSON,
Commander R. N.,
Manager, Prize Steamship Section.

Office of the P. S. S. Section,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 4006

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the Bank has been TRANSFERRED to 117 Medows Street. All communications should be addressed to the Head Office Wallace Street as heretofore but personal enquiries with regard to transfers etc., should be made at 117, MEDOWS STREET.

R. H. PARKER.
Secretary.

16th August, 1919. 4017

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 31, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1919, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 14th August, 1919. 4005 4000

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY the 19th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th August, 1919. 3967

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the undernoted cargo from Marseilles are hereby informed that the same has arrived here per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "MANDALA" on the 13th instant, and are requested to present at this office the relative Bills of Lading issued by Messageries Maritimes Co., Marseilles, without delay, when Delivery Orders will be given in exchange. All surveys on damaged or broken packages should be arranged with the Agents of "MANDALA" direct, and claims respecting shortages or short-deliveries to be recovered from them.

BAF/3563/3570.—48 Cases Wine.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Bombay, 16th August, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. CHIMANLAL MANSUKHRAM SHAH and CHINUBHAI PRANJIWANDAS DOCTOR, carry on business under the name and style and firm of "The Asiatic Trading Co." They are the Sole partners of the said firm since the commencement of the said firm it is rumoured and falsely alleged that in the abovenamed firm there are other partners also. The said rumour is false.
Notice is therefore hereby given that any one who has dealt or will deal hereafter with any other person other than our clients as a partner or a representative of the Asiatic Trading Co., has done and will do so at his own risk and our clients are not at all responsible for the same.
All persons are hereby requested to give intimation to our clients, if any person other than our clients represents to them that he is a partner or a representative of the Asiatic Trading Co.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1919.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Attorneys for Chimanlal Mansukhram Shah and Chinubhai Pranjiwandas Doctor. 3998

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HATIMUDDIN KADERBHOY and TYABALI KADERBHOY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ghoga Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3/8 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 765, New No. 5989, Old Survey No. 296 and New Survey No. 9392 and bounded on the East formerly by the property of Bapooji Burjorji Randeria but now of Jaijibai Bapuji Hadvaid on the West by the property of Vali Mahomed Abdul Rehman, on the North by the said Ghoga Street, on the South partly by Nanabhoy Lane and partly by a passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1677 and Street No. 13 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4011

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAKERWALLA NAROTTAMDAS BAPALAL, Bhadbhuja Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Kalupur, Ahmedabad ...Deceased.
Bai JEKORE, widow of the abovenamed deceased Sakerwalla Narottamdas Bapalal of Ahmedabad as well as of Bombay, Bhadbhuja Hindu inhabitant, the executrix according to the tenor of the will at present residing at 2nd Bhoiwada at Bombay without the Fort .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the Twelfth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 12th day of August, 1919.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TYABALLI ALLIBHAI DARIWALLA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. MAHOMED AKBAR bin SHAIKH AHMED MAKBA, the undermentioned property, and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices within the Fort at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Duncan Road, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 398 6/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2397 and 2398, New No. 2447, Old Survey Nos. 7 and 8 and New Survey No. 5660 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7454, Street Nos. 322-324 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the East by the Duncan Road, on or towards the South by the property of Maneckji Daruwalla and on or towards the West by the property of Adamally Mulla Hyderally.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4021

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Messrs. ABRAHAM JACOB RAYMOND and ALBERT RAYMOND, proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon, Baronet, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned in their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims (if any) and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land situate at the Junction of Parel Road and Cross Road No. 4, on the Board's First Nagpada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1215.32 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North-East by the said Cross Road No. 4 on the East by the said Parel Road, on the South and South-West by Plot No. 19 of the Improvement Trust Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3608 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 3467-72 and Street No. 804-22 and 1-3.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1919.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4014

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SUNTDAS DHANAMAL, VALIRAM DHANAMAL, JHAMATMAL DHANAMAL and REWACHAND DHANAMAL have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Improvement Trust leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Souter Street, or Morel[illegible] Road on the Agripada Estate [illegible] one Bombay Improvement Trust [illegible] in the town and Island of Bombay, [illegible] the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 978 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/3527 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4029 (5) and Street No. 37 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by plot No. 39, on or towards the West by plot No. 35, on or towards the North by Souter Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by a service passage.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1919.

DEVIDAS H. KASABWALLA.
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4022

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that our clients Messrs. R. L. ROY and Co., of No. 102, Clive Street, Calcutta, have dispensed with the services of Babu N. C. Bose, who was lately employed in their coal department and who is now trading on his own account under the name of Green Brothers, proprietors of the Asiatic Coal Company, at No. 7, Garpar Road, Calcutta. Any one dealing with him will do so at his own risk.

LESLIE & HINDS,
Attorneys for Messrs. R. L. Roy and Co.
Lindlie Chambers,
Calcutta, 13th August, 1919. 4023

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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PANJRAPOLE 2ND LANE BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AKBERALI ABDULALI and HASANALI ABDULALI have contracted to sell the property belonging to them and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land situate at 2nd Pinjrapole Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring one hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 47, New No. 369, Od Survey No. 11/28 and New Survey No. 652, together with the building or dwelling house standing thereon bearing C Ward No. 5619, Street Nos. 27-29 and bounded, on or towards the North and East by the property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia deceased, on or towards the South by the property of Vijbhukandas Atmaram and on or towards the West by the 2nd Pinjrapole Lane.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3946

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GREY DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers at the Auction Sale dated 4-8-19, Messrs. Bhaktidas & Co. of Holichakla.

2 bales 388 pairs loose grey dhotees marked B G 954, 50 inches 8/9 yards

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SOKA POPLINS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha M. U. Chaganlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Morarji.

2 packages Soka Poplins No. 1500 bigger width.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of N. C. Dalal, Esquire, Attorney for Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., at the godown of the said Company at Ahmedabad Street, Danabunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bur Brown and Co.,

(1) Log frame saw to take logs upto 18" by A. Ransome and Co., this machine is bolted to a massive cast iron bed plate which carries bearings for crank shaft. Logs to sawn are fed forward by four feed roller logs being carried on two string four wheel timber carriages will take logs upto 25" long.

(2) Chelsea joiner by A. Ransome and Co., This machine performs the following operations:—

Sawing:—It will take circular saw upto 32" dia.

Cross cutting:—Crooving-planing.

Moulding Circular moulding mortising Boring Dovetailing.

(3) Self acting circular saw bench by A. Ransome and Co., will take saws upto 36".

(4) Small saw table of 24".

(5) Bend saw machine 24" pulley by A. Ransome and Co.,

(6) Emery wheel blade sharpening machine.

(7) Cocharane patent verticle tubular boiler 15" by 5" by 60"

(8) Steam Engine, Wilson make 14 N. H. P.

(9) Heater for Boiler.
(10) Self acting saw 60".
(11) Circular saws 24" six.
(12) Circular saws 30" nine.
(13) Circular saws 36" six.
(14) Circular saws 32" one.
(15) Circular saws 50" two.
Shafting, Gearing Pulleys, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAMSHIP NAMED "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 26th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25. I.H.P. of Engines 500, speed 8 to 10 knots.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or from the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

NOTICE.

The Audtion Sale of the furniture of Major W. Atkinson, G.S.O., advertised for sale, on Friday the 22nd day of August, 1919, at No. 10, Queen's Road, is CANCELLED.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th August, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Victory Film
SIGNING OF THE PEACE

By Special Arrangement with Pathe's

Showing the Historic Scenes at

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VICTORY SCENES IN LONDON.

A Powerful and Thrilling Six Parts Drama

"HER HOUR"

presented by

WILLIAM A. BRADY
(Director-General of World's Pictures.)

The film features

KITTY GORDON

(Most popular of Cinema Stars.)

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

In these days of Industrial Unrest

"The Middleman"
"The Middleman"
"The Middleman"

is just the film to teach you things. For it is a description of

LIFE IN THE POTTERIES.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

GAIETY CINEMA

A new Turn of Variety Entertainment

Smith and Bella Jackson

ORIGINAL AMERICAN NEGROES

will present

Buck Dancing, Wing Dancing & Coon Songs with

MARIE

Her new Songs and Oriental Dances
Supported by
A PROGRAMME OF NEW PICTURES

Box	Rs.	8 0 0
Orchestra (first five rows)	„	3 0 0
First class (rear Orchestra)	„	2 0 0
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NOTE TIME

Thurs. & Fri. 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 & 10, Sat. 1 Show at 6-45, Sun. 2 Shows at 8-15 & 10. Mon., Tues. & Wednesday 1 Show at 6-45.

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JANMASHTAMI HOLIDAYS

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GREAT INDIAN MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMA

THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA

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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

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EDDIE POLO

Episodes 16, 17 & 18

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and a Nestor Comedy at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAON).

Note:—This instalment of the Serial will not be shown on Monday and Tuesday as the popular Indian Production

Birth of Shree Krishna

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Three shows as usual at 7-0; 8-45; and 10-30.

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at

VERSAILLES

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

Rainfall has become lighter but more uniformly distributed. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India, west of the Central Provinces, Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west of the United Provinces, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in east of the United Provinces, the north-west Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, east of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The Principal amounts:—Mergui, Toungoo one and a half inches, Rangoon two, Bassein three, Bhamo, Myitkyina a half, Bogra, Daltonganj one and a half, Cawnpore two, Jhansi, Agra one, Chakrata three, Delhi one and a half, Ludhiana one, Rawalpindi, Murree one and a half, Dharampur three-quarters, Gulbarga a half, Cherat three-quarters, Jaipur, Ajmer, Veraval a quarter, Neemuch three-quarters, Sutna two, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi one and a half, Bombay one, Nizamabad a quarter and Hanamkonda one and a half

Forecast.—Increase of rainfall in Bihar and Orissa and Gujarat.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 15th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.770	Inch
Temperature of Air	79.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6	„
Dew Point	75.5	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.869	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	0.4	„
Maximum temperature of Air	82.9	„
Minimum do.	77.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind	224 Miles	
Fall of Rain	0.40	Inches
Total fall during month	2.67	„
Do. do. year	50.62	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th.	0.63	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day	Day Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day	Day Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	16	m 2 9	27 9	16	m	7 53	17 3
		2 15a	28 0			8 21a	16 11
Sun.	17	m 2 58	27 3	17	m	8 3a	18 4
		2 58a	27 3			9 11a	16 3
Mon.	18	m 3 54	26 7	18	m	9 53	19 6
		3 48a	26 4			10 12a	16 8
Tues.	19	m 5 4	26 0	19	m	10 49	20 6
		4 48a	25 8			11 23a	17 2
Wed.	20	m 6 12	25 10	20		0 36a	20 10
		6 8a	24 10				
Thur.	21	m 7 52	26 1	21	m	0 48	17 3
		7 29a	24 10			2 0a	20 4
Fri.	22	m 9 2	26 10	22	m	2 0	17 1
		8 40a	25 4			3 12a	19 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 16 (Saturday	Sunrise	6h 20m.	Sunset	7h. 6m.
„ 17 (Sunday)	„	6h 20m.	„	7h 6m.
„ 18 (Monday)	„	6h 20m.	„	7h 5m.
„ 19 (Tuesday)	„	6h 21m.	„	7h 4m.
„ 20 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 21m.	„	7h 3m.
„ 21 (Thursday	„	6h. 21m	„	7h 3m.
„ 22 (Friday)	„	6h. 21m.	„	7h 2m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d	1h	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d	9h.	26 1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th August 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.41in. of rain and Delhi 0.26in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east Punjab and in the extreme north. Humidity is in excess where rain has fallen. Day temperature is below normal in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra reports 0.95in. Jhansi 0.92in. and Cawnpore 1.90in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in moderate defect in the west of division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in east Rajputana; Jaipur reports 0.27in. Ajmer 0.23in. and Kotah 0.16in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the area of rain.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.70in. of rain, Surat 0.11in. and Veraval 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local: Saugor has had 0.10in. Hoshangabad Cloud is moderate to heavy. Day temperature 1.50in. Akola 0.15in. and Nagpur 0.14in. is generally below normal, the deficiency being greatest in the northwestern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.00in. Mormugao 0.15in. and Karwar 0.61in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in east Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum reports 0.16in. Nizamabad 0.19in. and Hyderabad 0.12in. Skies are moderatey or heavily clouded. Day temperature continues in slight excess in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been more active on the west coast and has extended into the Punjab and east Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan, east Hyderabad, east Rajputana and the United Provinces, and local in the south Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India West and the east and north Punjab. A few showers are reported from Gujarat, Kathiawar and Mysore.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th August 1919.

Rainfall has again been heavy in the region of Nowgong and Saugor, while practically none is reported from north-east India and the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the east of the United Provinces and Central India East, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the Central Provinces and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Moulmein two inches; Bhamo a half; Sibsagar three; Gaihati one; Shillong three-quarters; Mymensingh, Chaibasa one; Darbhanga Bahraich three-quarters; Lucknow, Dehra Dun one; Roorkee; Nowgong four; Pachmarhi three; Seoni two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 16th OF AUG. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Diff. from Normals.	8 hrs.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (15th) ..	94.6	86.0	67	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	90.1	82.7	84	..	0	..	—0.03
Muskat ..	90.5	83.1	87	..	0	..	—0.17
Do. (15th) ..	89.6	85.6	85	..	..	..	—0.17
PUNJAB—							
Multan ..	100.7	84.5	68	..	0.12	..	+0.23
Rawalpindi ..	97.7	71.4	84	1.41	1.25	..	+1.48
Kalpeny ..	99.1	79.9	77	..	13.12	..	+3.23
Hissar ..	98.1	82.6	69	..	3.72	..	—3.98
Ambala ..	95.6	77.6	84	..	10.39	..	+1.45
Delhi ..	95.6	76.6	87	0.26	2.18	..	—0.98
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra ..	94.3	74.9	84	0.95	2.05	..	+7.59
Bahraich ..	98.0	74.4	82	0.25	10.40	..	+4.37
Jhansi ..	99.4	76.8	82	0.92	4.71	..	+11.83
Cawnpore ..	97.6	77.9	90	1.90	24.00	..	+0.25
Allahabad ..	94.2	84.4	86	..	22.19	..	+0.86
SIND & RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad ..	106.1	83.0	66	..	0.32	..	—1.75
Karachi ..	94.0	77.4	87	..	1.79	..	—3.38
Ajmer ..	93.4	76.3	85	0.23	6.53	..	+3.20
Jaipur ..	94.0	77.0	85	0.27	13.63	..	+6.35
Kotah ..	94.2	77.0	87	0.16	12.87	..	—0.36
Mount Abu ..	70.0	54.4	96	..	0.05	47.3	+9.93
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj ..	88.0	76.1	83	..	5.33	..	—4.68
Dwarka ..	84.3	76.9	82	0.11	8.61	..	—8.40
Veraval ..	86.0	76.0	87	0.20	7.58	..	—8.83
Rajkot ..	86.2	74.1	78	..	14.74	..	+0.24
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.4	75.4	80	0.02	6.42	..	—6.13
Surat ..	83.2	76.4	87	0.11	27.51	..	—2.16
Ahmedabad ..	86.1	76.3	87	0.03	17.1	..	—4.62
Deesa ..	86.0	75.9	81	..	27.06	..	+11.3
Neemuch ..	77.6	72.7	94	0.70	16.7	..	+7.52
Indore ..	89.1	73.4	85	0.12	20.4	..	+2.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore ..	78.0	72.5	96	..	45.6	..	+12.89
Saugor ..	79.4	72.6	98	0.10	52.08	..	+8.5
Hoshangabad ..	83.0	74.5	93	0.0	41.05	..	+12.7
Khandwa ..	83.0	74.5	93	0.0	15.77	..	—1.87
Akola ..	83.9	74.1	81	0.15	18.23	..	—0.43
Amraoti ..	83.4	73.1	89	0.15	13.60	..	—5.90
Nagpur ..	81.6	75.0	89	0.14	25.74	..	+2.73
Chanda ..	84.0	76.4	91	0.42	35.0	..	+4.23
Raipur ..	85.1	..	88	..	19.0	..	+10.34
KONKAN—							
Bombay ..	82.9	77.0	86	1.00	31.13	..	—0.71
Ratnagiri ..	84.4	75.1	80	0.02	58.62	..	—0.03
Marmugoa ..	83.3	..	93	0.15	66.60	..	—0.63
Karwar ..	84.7	75.2	87	0.61	82.86	..	—7.53
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon ..	87.8	73.3	75	..	10.12	..	—1.07
Ahmednagar ..	89.2	69.5	78	..	9.40	..	—1.16
Poona ..	81.5	70.9	83	..	9.32	..	—3.10
Sholapur ..	87.6	71.2	75	..	11.2	..	—2.01
Satara ..	86.2	70.2	75	..	15.0	..	—1.03
Belgaum ..	84.1	69.5	91	0.16	71.8	..	—7.05
Aurangabad ..	85.0	70.7	92	0.05	10.19	..	—1.31
Nizamabad (Indu) ..	92.4	73.8	74	0.19	15	..	—8.20
Hyderabad ..	88.1	72.4	73	0.12	18.34	..	+0.68
MALABAR & CEYLON—							
Mangalore ..	86.8	76.3	89	0.24	96.74	..	—20.98
Calicut ..	89.8	74.1	85	0.46	62.30	..	—13.47
Cochin ..	85.7	76.3	86	0.01	60.66	..	+0.67
Colombo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam ..	99.5	80.3	73	..	12.82	..	—1.69
Bellary ..	93.5	73.9	63	..	2.57	..	—2.71
Cuddapah ..	98.7	70.3	55	..	14.13	..	+4.94
Madras ..	99.6	77.0	60	0.0	9.13	..	+1.26
Bangalore ..	95.0	66.7	54	0.10	5.50	..	—2.61
Coimbatore ..	99.3	71.2	70	..	2.71	..	—1.1
Trichinopoly ..	101.1	77.3	56	..	5.72	..	—1.56
Negapatam ..	98.9	76.3	69	..	5.66	..	0.02

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th August, 1919, was 29.961 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide is the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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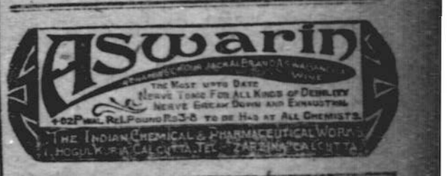
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Pope Joan 3 vols. Re. 1-12 Soldier's Wife 2 vols.	1 4
Robert Maccaire 2 vols.	1 0
Young Duches 4 vols.	2 0
Bronze Statue 4 vols.	2 4
Canonbury House 3 vols.	3 0
Rose Lambert 4 vols.	3 0
The Massacre of Glencoe 4 vols	3 0
Mysteries of London 13 vols.	7 0
Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12 0
Empress Eugene's Boudoir 3 vols.	2 4
May Middleton 2 vols.	1 8
Rye House Plot 4 vols.	3 0
Pickwick Abroad 3 vols.	2 4
Loves of the Harem 4 vols.	3 8
Young Fisherman Complete	0 10
Master Timothe's Book Case 3 vols.	1 12
Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue 2 vols.	1 0
"Kenneth", 4 Vols.	3 0

Postage Extra.

Apply to N. M. SWAMI & Co.
No 44, Nambullar St., Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 15.
S S Rheinfels—Brown—Busreh—August 8.
S S Penrose—Colman—Colombo—August 10.
August 16.
S S Lhasa—Woollatt—Karachi—August 14.

DEPARTURES.

August 16.
S S Hindoo—Pearson—Dunkirk.
S S Mitsuki Maru—Iwazawa—Kobe, etc.
S S Akbar—Courtney—Jeddah.
S S Ilford—Graves—Hull.
S S Seekonk—Ridgway—New York, etc.
August 17.
S S Heim—Eriksen—Bangkok via Colombo
S S City of Manilla—McMillen—Rangoon and Calcutta.
The following vessels obtained their port-clearance on Saturday:—
S S Mull—McLead—Hull.
S S Nellore—Murray—Marseilles, etc.
S S Griqua—Wooster—Hull.
The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Unkai Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Akita Maru for Kobe, etc
Steamer Soudan for London.
August 16.

S S Rheinfels:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Rheinfels, 3,529 tons, Captain D. G. Brown, arrived in harbour on Friday from Busreh, with a general cargo and dates, which port she had left on 8th instant.

S S Penrose:—The steamer Penrose, 2,463 tons, Captain T. Colman, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Colombo, with a cargo of copra, which port she had left on 10th instant.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo, 11 cabin and 79 deck passengers, which port she had left on 14th instant.

S S Ilford:—The T M Coy's steamer Ilford, 2,712 tons, Captain G. W. Graves, sailed on Saturday, from Bombay harbour, for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Seekonk:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Seekong, 3,513 tons, Captain S. F. P. Ridgway, sailed on Saturday, from Bombay harbour for New York via Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Heim:—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A. Eriksen, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok via Colombo, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. City of Manila:—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer City of Manila, 5,424 tons, Captain J. McMiller, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon and Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Griqua:—The J. F. Company's steamer Griqua, 2,099 tons, Captain A. W. Wooster, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull Cochin, with a general cargo.

S. S. Mull:—The Ralli Bros' chartered steamer, 2,771 tons, Captain J. McLead, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Nellore:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Nellore, 4,249 tons, Captain F. S. Murray, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station for Marseilles via Aden, Suez, and Port Said, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

August 16.

S S City of Chester for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton Patel Bros; 114 bales wool Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.; 20 bales cotton Ely C. M. Masurawalla.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton Patel Bros; 3 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton waste Commercial Trading Co.; 3 bundles woollen carpets Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co.

S S Nankin for London:—20 bales cow hides M. Sheriff and Co; 20 bales cow hides Joomabhoy Sheriff and Sons; 380 cwts tarmerie Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 172 cwts gum kddaya, 150 cwts khismis David Sassoon and Co.; 72 cwts khismis Topersee Kanji and Co

S S Rheinfels for London:—2,000 cwts cotton seed R S Forage and Sons; 1,120 cwts palmyra fibre S. Ramji and Co; 200 bales woollen cutting M. Samji.

S S Soudan for London:—274 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales coir yarn Premji Khetsey; 1,001 cwts myrabolam Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Penrose for Hull:—18,000 cwts cotton seed Volkart Bros.; 2,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co; 50,000 cwts cotton seed, 10,001 cwts copra Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Panayiotes for Hull:—300 tons manganese ore King, King and Co.

S S Nellore for Marseilles:—1,400 cwts mustard seed, 6,000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Suzan Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Hukamchand Rambhagat and Co; 100 bales cotton Nishimatsu and Co; 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Unkai Maru for Kobe:—642 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Suzan Maru for Yokkaichi:—506 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Akita Maru for Nagasaki:—850 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Unkai Maru for Osaka:—1,400 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Suzan Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton Nishimatsu and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Supplementary Quemirn from New York, Agents W. & A. Graham and Co.:—8 cases enamelware; 72 cases toilet articles; 11 cases soap; 83 cases tinware; 2 cases hosiery; 7 cases garters; 203 cases paper; 625 cases quaker oats; 22 cases shoes; 9 boxes food choppers; 13 packages steel stock and dyes; 26 boxes lanterns; 10 packages, 91 cases grapenuts; 3 cases chewing gum; 4 cases bits; 17 cases shoe polish; 3 barrels dye stuff; 2 cases pencil; 1 case, 2 bales valves; 2,770 bars, 524 bundles steel; 4 cases stock and dyes; 5 bales, 8 cases dry colour; 1 box, 40 crs. medicine; 8 cases manola; 3 cases glyco tnymoline; 139 cases chocolate; 838 bundles steel hoops; 12 cases asthma cure; 8 cases churans; 42 cases antiphlogistin; 3 cases shears; 39 cases hooks; 190 cases vaseline; 12 boxes, 11 cases syrup; 2 cases pins; 8 cases sanatogen; 8 boxes, 1 case toys; 2 boxes, 2 cases wrenches; 2 cases resanol and ointment; 3 cases glyco Heroine; 13 cases screws; 3 packages sulphur bitters; 2 cases Paris plasters; 2 cases flash lights and batteries; 5 cases egg beaters; 6 cases thealion; 2 cases salhapatica; 44 cases glyco thymoline.

S S Circassia from Liverpool, Agents W. & A. Graham and Co.:—137 d/s magnesium chloride; 353 d/s bleaching powder; 101 kegs 5 cases, 27 d/s 55 casks colour; 3,400 boxes, 1,300 cases, 1 cask soap; 314 cases glycerine; 2 casks crome powder; 5 cases tooth powder; 165 d/s caustic soda; 58 cases cotton yarn; 8 trusses abestos packing; 4 cases shoes; 24 cases cigarettes; 4 cases healds; 22 cases glass; 2 bales, 2 cases cotton; 114 cases tinna sheets; 3 cases umbrella; 6 cases cotton piece-goods; 94 barrels lub. ore; 25 bales old newspapers; 100 kegs crystal borax; 4 casks chloride of zinc; 2 cases toilet preps; 240 casks China clay; 8 casks sugar of lead; 2 cases crochet; 43 cases oil; 5 cases woollen and cotton tissues; 5 cases cotton and artificial silk goods; 10 bales worsted yarn; 200 kegs 46 casks red lead; 5 cases electric goods; 10 cases, 10 bales cotton goods; 5 bales wrapping paper; 55 cases, 154 bales cottons; 80 bales paper; 5 kegs cement; 5 bales woollen piece-goods; 30 cases yarn; 5 cases plate glass; 10,201 boxes, 2 cases tin plates; 38 bundles 7 chests, 1 case tiles; 6 cases, 1 sk. case valves; 88 d/s powdered caustic soda; 129 d/bags, 2 cases, 412 kegs bolts and nuts; 15 cases gear cases; 34 boxes gas asparatus; 10 d/s sulphite of tin; 4 barrels solid compound; 1,142 bundles sheets; 2 casks Algarine paste; 50 d/s sulphite of sodium; 100 bundles copper sheets; 4 cases, 60 kegs nails; 45 cases rivets; 2 casks chloride of ammo-

CATHOLIC HOUSING SOCIETY.

The third annual general meeting of the Catholic Housing Society was held, the other day, at the Catholic library, Cavel, when about 80 members were present. Mr. A. L. Colaco, A.M.I.C.E., presided. The report stated that there were 388 members on the roll, the subscribed share capital amounted to Rs. 1,35,000 of which over Rs. 1 lakh had been collected while a further sum of Rs. 83,000 had been collected as deposit capital. About 13 acres of private land had already been acquired and 11 acres more had been applied for from Government so that the Society would soon possess a contiguous area of about 24 acres. Besides this land which was to be developed and built upon on the co-partnership system, the Society had acquired another 20 acres adjoining its own area, which had been sold to members at the nominal profit of about 2 annas per yard, which nevertheless had amounted to the handsome sum of Rs. 15,000.

The Colony thus formed a compact block of 45 acres on which, it was hoped, to provide in the course of another 4 years accommodation for about 300 families, besides a Church, School, Hall, Store, Dairy, Dispensary and certain industrial establishments. Nine cottages had already been completed and a primary school had been opened in one of them. The problem of the water-supply had been tackled by the erection of a water-tower. Besides the profit from land above referred to, the Society had made a profit of about Rs. 840 from rent, interest, etc. The Committee recommended that the whole of the preliminary expenses should be written off, Rs. 2,500 set aside for the Reserve Fund, Rs 1,000 for the Repairs Fund, and Rs. 250 for the Tenants' Recreation Fund and that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. should be paid to shareholders.

The Chairman having moved the adoption of the report, Dr. A. G. Viegas said the Committee were to be congratulated on the report which was eminently satisfactory. The success of the Society was wholly due to the untiring efforts of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. L. Silva, of whose rare organizing capacity and unselfish and devoted labours in the cause of the community, ample proof had been given on various occasions. In this tribute, however, he must include the name of Mr. J. P. DeQuadros, the Chairman of the Committee, without whose active co-operation the Society would have been impossible. The report recommended that an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 should be given to the Secretary, which however he declined to accept.

Dr. Viegas moved that the amount be utilised in placing a bust of Mr. Silva and an oil-painting of Mr. DeQuadros in the proposed Institute at Willingdon. The proposal was warmly supported by several gentlemen and though the receipients of the honour earnestly declined the same, a memorial to Mr. Silva was unanimously voted the exact form of the memorial being left to the Committee. The Committee's recommendations with regard to the Reserve and other funds and the dividend were also accepted. After the election of the new Managing and supervising Committees the meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

The special tribunal, Lahore, reassembled on Thursday, when the hearing of the supplementary Amritsar conspiracy case was resumed. Charges were framed against Brij Gopi Nath and against Durgadas.

Bargain Sales Re Workshop Machineries and Shaftings.

American and English Radial Drilling Machines, Vertical Drilling Machines, Wheel Cutting or Hobbing Machines, Steam Hammers, Heavy Service Lathes of various sizes, Pipe Cutting and Screw Cutting Machines, Plate Bending Machines, Hack-Saws, Iron Saws, Anvils, English Shaftings, Pedestals, Couplings, W. I. & Galvanized Sheets, Boiler Tubes, &c.,

Lowest prices on application. Apyly to:—

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.

72-76, Appollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Aug. 14th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, Imports	9 000
Mid. American Spot	19.73
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	..
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	31.05
Jan.	31.07
Mar.	31.07
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. Oct.	30.80
Jan.	30.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	Not quoted
Sept.	19.17
Oct.	19.20
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	19.28
Jan.	Not quoted.
Feb.	19.37
Mar.	Not quoted.
April	,,
May	,,
June	,,
July	,,

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 14th;

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	19.23
Sept.	19.33
Oct.	19.44
Nov.	19.52
Dec.	19.55
Jan.	19.6
Feb.	19.61
Mar.	19.61
April	19.61
May	19.61
June	19.61
July	19.61

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 14th.

Month.	To-day's price
August	30.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Nil
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
,, ,, to Continent	3,000
Future at New York Oct.	30.50
,, ,, Jan.	30.58
,, ,, Mar.	30.55
Spot Cotton at New York	31.00
,, ,, Orleans	30.88
Future at New Orleans Oct.	30.28
,, ,, Jan.	30.12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21½
Demand Bills	4 30.75
Silver Commercial Bars	112½

WAR LOAN.

London, Aug. 13th

5% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£88½
5% New	£94 5/16

London, Aug. 14th.

5% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£88½
5% New	£94 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 12th.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept Nominal	1680

London, Aug 13th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Quoted	80
Australian Wheat La Plata Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Not Quoted Nominal	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted	1120
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. quoted	1080
Tone of Linseed.—Slow.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Hull Nominal	1040
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Buyers	440
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	980

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£96½
Copper Braziers	£142
Yellow Metals'	132
Hard Spelter'	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.	
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers Nominal	56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept.	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	1/11½

London, Aug 14th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian Quoted	80
Australian Wheat La Plata Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat, 416 lb. exShip. Not Quoted. Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Not Quoted. Nominal	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted	1120
Tone of Linseed:—Slow.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Hull Nominal	1040
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July Aug. Buyers	440
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	980

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

The Cotton Contracts Board yesterday issued a notice to the effect that their previous notice of the 25th July combining the Broach and Southerns Contract was cancelled, and that trading in the Broach Contract as per their notice of the 26th June was permitted from yesterday.

A meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association was held at noon to-day to decide when business in New Crop should commence. It was resolved to open New Crop business to-day in Broach as well as in other description.

Owing to the above meeting the Marwari bazaar opened at about 1 p.m., New Fully Good Broach, April May, 19120, was quoted at the opening Rs. 525 at which 100 per cent. was done. Within half an hour of the opening the following rates were quoted, viz: Rs. 535, Rs. 550, Rs. 562 and Rs. 545, but it is doubtful if much business was done in so irregular a market. It is to be regretted that due notice was not given of the opening of the market for New Crops. Business was commenced practically at the close of the above mentioned meeting whereas had a commencement been made on Mouday next the news of the decision to open the market might have been communicated to the up country markets before actual business in New Crop began. There was no necessity to rush the opening as was done. Both the Cotton Contracts Board and the Marwadi bazaar are to blame in this matter. Bombay is the cotton market of India and not a play-ground.

In old crop there was little doing. Fully Good Broach August opened at Rs. 484, fluctuated between Rs. 488 and Rs. 497, touched Rs. 484 again, and the bazar closed at Rs. 487. In New Crop Fully Good Broach April May 19120, it has been impossible to follow the various fluctuations. After the rates quoted above the price varied from Rs. 550 to Rs. 546, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 537. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 486 for Old Crop Broach and Rs. 535 for New Crop Broach and closing rates were as under.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Aug.		492
Fully Good Bengal	Sept.		373
Fine Oomras	Sept.		435
Good Southerns	Aug.		430
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.		442

NEW CROP.

Fully Good Broach .. April-May .. 1920—535

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th Aug. 1919

Cotton	3,902 bales
Wheat	6,207 Cwts.
Linseed	7,390 ,,
Rape, etc.	6 067 ,,
Gingelly seed	688 ,,
Poppyseed	3,000 ,,
Groundnuts	1,054 ,,
Castorseed	872 ,,
Rice	17 159 ,,
Myrabollams	350 ,,
Cottonseed	6,497 ,,
Mowrassed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	1,418 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 16th. 6-0 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70 0 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	70 0 0	....
,, Karachi Bangia	71 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	19 8 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore	19 4 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	19 4 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	24 4 0	25 4 0
,, Thin	23 12 0	24 12 0
Teelseed. White 85-15	125 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	110 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	105 0 0	....
,, Black	100 0 0	....
Popyseed. White	24 8 0	24 8 0
Groundnuts	125 0 0	....
Mowraseed	10 8 0	....
Barley	43 0 0	....
Castorseed	77 0 0	....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 16th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 4
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 8
Curimbhai No. 12½	1 1 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 16th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 9 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	292
American Dollars	249
Hongkong ,,	210
Shanghai	365
Japan	125
Singapore	1353

Market Steady.

BEST OPPORTUNITY

for

INVESTMENT

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SWAMI-NARAYAN BUILDING,

Room No. 156, Third Bholwada, BOMBAY No. 2.

PIECE-GOODS.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market since Saturday and values of most of the standard cloths have been nominally steady There seems to be an holiday feeling and buyers have not been giving much attention to business. The demand for consumption has not been in evidence and only retail sales of a few pieces here and there have been effected. Dealers, who have goods in hand bought at cheap prices, are willing, though not anxcious, to sell, but buyers are keeping aloof at present in the hope of getting further advantage in price later on. Stocks of Manchester Grey Shirtings are light, and as values in Manchester are pretty high, merchants do not expect local rates to decline considerably. But the favourable rate of exchange will induce dealers to order out fresh goods, if they could be had for early delivery. If the Lancashire makers will rise to the occasion, this is the time when they should offer to sell goods at cheaper rates in competition with the Japanese mills. In white goods the position has remained unchanged. The inquiry being limited, prices have not been tested, but a weaker tendency has ben noticeable. In White Dhooties there has been no improvement and dealers are suffering heavy losses. Prints and Fancies have been in better demand and some parcels have changed hands.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. as. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	17 0 0
,, ,, 100000	45× ,,	..	....
,, No. 33000	45× ,,	..	16 8 0
,, ,, 2800	37× ,,	..	14 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39× ,,	..	15 8 0
,, "Yellow Horse"	43×39	..	....
,, No. 2210	44×38½	..	....
Dewhursts' BBB"	38× ,,	..	26 0 0
,, "BB"	38× ,,	..	22 8 0
,, "Rupee No. 5	39× ,,	..	22 0 0
Bates' No. 19838	41×37½/8	..	....
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38½	..	....
,, No. 1500	39×37½/8	..	15 8 0
,, No. 5600	38×37½/8	..	14 8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/8	..	15 8 0
,, ,, 4462	41× ,,	..	17 0½
,, ,, 1553		..	37 0
Fiber's ,, 551	38×37½/8	..	0 3o
Lron's "Shunker"	39×	..	....
Fleming's No. 1905	48×36	..	....

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	..	30 0 0
Ralli's Masjid No. 425	26×40	..	17 8 0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29×40	..	20 0 0

ACONE S—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	10 4 0
,, ,, 18	40×22	..	9 4 0
,, ,, 138	40×22	..	8 4 0
,, ,, 636	44×22	..	9 4 0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	36×18	..	....

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	28 8 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40	..	38 8 0
H.B.T.C.XXXX	,,	..	,,
Lyon's C. 4000	,,	..	....
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	..	....
Forbes K.B. 100	35×40	..	....
,, 151	33×40	..	24 0 0
Horockses "O"	36×40	..	34 0 0
,, "AT"	,, ,,	..	35 0 0
,, "MO"	,, ,,	..	36 0 0
,, "MH"	,, ,,	..	38 0 0
,, "MA"	,, ,,	..	40 0 0
,, "MS"	,, ,,	..	41 0 0
,, "EP"	,, ,,	..	43 0 0
,, "EI"	,, ,,	..	45 0 0
,, "SO"	,, ,,	..	58 8 0
,, "AO"	,, ,,	..	....

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	..	10 0 0
,, ,, 60	46×19	..	11 0 0
,, ,, 600	51×19	..	13 0 0
,, ,, 6000	58×19	..	14 8 0
,, Nos. 101/202/303 40"	45 50×19	..	....
,, No. 404	55×19	..	....
,, No 88	58×20	..	10 6 0
,, No. 1270	27×18	..	....
,, "Sun Ticket"	,, ,,	..	....
,, No. 56	,, ,,	..	....
,, Nos. 50/55/60 40," 45",	50×18	..	....
,, No. 818	39×20	..	12 12 0
,, No. 250 (6 lines)	54×20	..	16 0 0
,, No. 350 (6lines)	,,	..	....
,, No. 225 (6lines)	60×20	..	17 12 0
,, No. 425 (6 lines)	,,	..	18 12 0
,, No. 1440	30×20	..	7

Ritchie's No 1260	27×18	..	....
,, Nos. 9666/9766/9866		..	....
,, No. 95	58×20	..	10 5 0
,, No. 66999	46×18	..	7 2 0
,, No. 66999	,,	..	7 2 0
,, No. 775	40×18	..	5 8 0
,, No. 875	45×18	..	10 8 0
,, No. 975	50×18	..	10 8 0
,, No. 615	,,	..	10 8 0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20	..	10 5 0
,, Nos. 9/99/999/40",45",50×18		..	....
,, No. 9999	55×18	..	....
,, No. 142	34×18	..	10 8 0
,, No. 420	38×18	..	9 8 0
Macdonald's No 64	58×20	..	....
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	4 4 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	5 8 0
,, No. 7/327	,,	..	....
,, Nos. 88/98	,,	..	....
,, Nos. 61/81	,,	..	5 4 0
,, No. 9999	,,	..	5 0 0
,, No. 1900	,,	..	4 13 0
,, No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	..	8 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	..	5 10 0
,, 190/139	,,	..	....
,, 95950/97970	,,	..	....
,, Sarasswati"	28×18	..	12 0 0
,, "Tippoo" W/WWW	34×18	..	7 8 0
,, No. 50000	,,	..	5 12 0
,, Nos. 33340/33350/	,,	..	....
,, 33360	,,	..	9 0 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26×18	..	....
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	,,	..	....
,, No. 8000 T.B	38×22	..	10 6 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18	..	5 4 0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820		..	....
,, "Motor Car"	20×18	..	5 2 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 5½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Mad/a 302.
Credit 3 Mad/a 325.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 127.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 120/6.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 210.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 323.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 127/12.
D. D. on New York Rs. 252/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-8
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened steady but closed easy.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.—

Swadeshi 2022/8, Swan 860, Simplex 750, Madhowji 2880, Shapurji 222/8, Fazulbhoy 1020, Currimbhoy 520, Kastoorchand 1450, Kohinoor 2100, Crescent 290, Century 695, Bombay Dyeing 2010, Central Mining 42/8, Central India 2765, Colaba 2370, Coorla 980, David 660, Finlay 772/8, Katni ord 355, Katni def 1775 n., Shivrajpur 48/8, Bombay-Burma 1117/8, Bt. Burma Petroleum 30/8, Bombay Tramway 790, Bombay Steam 532/8, Tata ord 243/12, Tata old def 1250, Tata new ord 120, Tata new def 565, Tata Bank 92, Tata Oil 450 pr.

The following are the closing rates of the New Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,655; Swan 855; Simplex 740; Madhowji, 2,885; Fazulbhoy, 1,020; Currimbhoy, 517-8; Crescent, 292-8; Kohinoor, 2,105; Colaba, 2,312-8; David, 865; Finlay, 755; Kastoorchand, 1,425; Century 692-8; By. Dyeing, 1990; Shapurji, 220; Shivrajpur, 47-8; Cen. Mining, 42; Katni Ord 350, Katni, Defd. 1,760; By. Burma, 1,116-8; Bt. Burma Petro; 30; By. Tramway 785; By. Steam 532-4; Tata Ord. 247-8, Tata Deferreds, 1,250; Tata New Ord, 120; Tata New Defd. 570; Tata Hydro: 1,469; Tata Bank 93-8; Tata Oil 492-8.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Havappa Bhimappa and another
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, Sessions Judge of Bijapur. He found the accused guilty of murdering one Basalingoppa and sentenced them to death.

The facts are these:—

The deceased Basalingappa having parted with his wife many years before, lived alone in the middle room of his house at Girledgud and on one side of him in the same house living the second accused. Besides employing weavers, the business of Basalingappa was making loans on the security of gold and silver ornaments. The value of his total possessions was variously estimated at Rs. 20,000. Bhima, accused No. 3, had come to Guledgud for a funeral. Accused No. 2 took him and accused No. 1 apart and suggested that they should murder Basilingappa for the sake of the ornaments and money to be had in his room. It was arranged that accused No. 2 should bring deceased to accused No. 3's field on some pretext and they should kill him there. On Thursday the 10th October 1918 some days before 'Dasara' accused No. 2 sent on accused No. 1 ahead to take accused No. 3 to his field. After sunset accused No. 2 brought deceased there on the pretext of getting him treated for impotence, by one Rangappa. Accused No. 1 was hiding in a hollow. On nearing the field accused No. 2 called out 'Rangappa Rangappa.' A reply was given. As soon as deceased approached accused No. 2 threw him down and accused No. 1 began to strange him. After this accused No. 3 also squeezed his throat. Finally, accused No. 3 pushed a nail through his throat and he died. To prevent him becoming a ghost and haunting them accused No. 1 drove a nail into his skull and another into his chest. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 then went home telling accused No. 3 to burn the body. Accused No. 1 had taken three or four keys from deceased's person and that night he and accused No. 2 opened the room and his safe and took a large quantity of ornaments and cash. A few days afterwards the three accused divided the property.

As the deceased did not return in the evening various enquiries were made for him but without success. The police were then put in motion through the action of one Gundawa. One of the accused Sugirra made a confession and on the information given by him other accused were arrested.

CONFESSION CONFIRMED.

In the Committing Magistrate's Court the first accused confirmed his confession and stated the same facts over again. The second accused admitted that the evidence was true and made a statement identical with that of accused No. 1 in the main particulars. Accused No. 3 Bhima held to his confession. In the Sessions Court, while the first accused still confessed, accused Nos. 2 and 3 retracted the confessions saying that the police induced them to make incriminating admissions before the Magistrate.

The Sessions Judge observed that this was a strong case. One could hardly expect more convincing evidence. The confessions are similar in their main features. The attitude of accused was 'prima facie' a reason for believing the truth of the prosecution story. The confessions were corroborated other evidence. There was strong circumstantial evidence to identify the remains of the deceased. The retracted confession of accused No. 3 was also corroborated by witness Balappa. The motive was plainly to acquire the deceased's ornaments and cash which were worth having.

Their Lordship after hearing arguments confirmed conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Palekar appeared for the accused.

The Govednment Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

DEFENDANTS' CURIOUS PLEA.

Nagindas Punamchand Nanavati v.
Gordhandas Vallabhdas.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt.)

This was a suit to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 2,362 with interest being the balance alleged to be due by the defendant to the plaintiff in respect of certain share transactions for the January and February (1918) Vaidas put through by the plaintiff who were certified brokers on be half of the defendant. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant was introduced to them by one Jethalal as a substantial person in December, 1917. Thereafter the defendant attended personally the plaintiff's 'pehdi', and gave orders for various transactions. On some occasions the defendant was accompanied by another man whose name was also Gordhandas. Sometimes the defendant did not see plaintiff personally, when he went to give instructions, but sent them through this Gordhandas. The defendant's dealings in shares for the January vaida having resulted in a loss the plaintiffs called upon him to pay. The defendant thereupon made two payments of Rs. 40 and Rs. 260. The second payment of Rs. 260 was made by the defendant from the proceeds of a hundi, which he had received from his brother up-country, and which the plaintiffs said had been shown to them. The defendant's share transactions for the February vaida having also resulted in a loss, he was again called upon to pay. He did not pay. The plaintiffs eventually sent him an attorney's notice of demand, which he refused to accept.

The defence was that the transactions alleged by the plaintiffs were not the defendant's transactions at all. He denied having ever dealt in shares through the plaintiffs or ever given instructions to the plaintiffs to do business for him. He alleged that the plaintiffs very well knew that these transactions were those of the other Gordhandas, mentioned above, whose father's name was also identical with the defendant's father's name, viz., Vallabhdas. The defendant annexed two letters to his written statement, written by the second Gordhandas, in which he admitted the transactions to be his. The defendant alleged that the plaintiffs had attempted to fix this liability upon him because the other Gordhandas had left Bombay and gone away to his native place.

At the hearing, the namesake of the defendant came and gave evidence acknowledging the liability to be his.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

FALSE DEFENCE.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that he was satisfied the defence was false. He had no doubt that it was the omission of the grandfather's name in the attorney's notice from the plaintiffs and the identity of the names in the plaintiffs' attorney's notice with those of Gordhandas Vallabhdas (the second man) that induced the defendant to set up this false defence. It was of course easy for the second Gordhandas to produce memos and statements of accounts given by the plaintiffs for either the plaintiffs gave them to him as the defendant's agent or they might have been collusively handed over to him after the suit by the defendant. The second Gordhandas had produced a note-book in which some of the transactions in suit were mentioned. But it was a curious circumstance that although he had other business he had entered in this note-book, only the transactions in suit, and even as regards those transactions the notes were incomplete. His Lordship considered the book to have been fabricated. The defendant's namesake pretended that he had a claim against the plaintiffs on this account, but in his letter to the defendant, which his Lordship believed had been written for the purposes of the suit, he had generously offered to pay the amount of the losses and made no mention of the alleged claim. His Lordship observed that the appearance and demeanour of witnesses counted for something, and while the plaintiff was a stuttering simpleton, the defendant and his namesake, who both bore the same name and the same father's name, and a remarkable likeness to each other struck his Lordship as being "Arcades ambo"—blackguards both.

His Lordship therefore passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,362 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 17th April, 1918, till judgments with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Dewan.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Amin and Desai.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR WITHRAWAL OF

T and I J 12-17—Re Ahmed Moledina deceased—Purnanand and Club, Halimabai widow v Abdul Rahim Moledina, Rustomji and Gin.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

102-17—Madhowji K & Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Cl. Part heard. For postponement.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1363-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari and anr, Little and Co.

1383-18—Payne and Co, Ganeshdas Devidas and Co a firm v Dinsha Namdar and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dave v Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw and Co, M B Chothia.

1148-18—Mulji and Tha, Vinayack Shantaram Pandurang v Radhabai widow, Daph F and D.

630-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Moti and Devi.

694-16—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Rupchand Saroopchand, Kharas & Co.

481-18—Kharas and Co, Dominic M D Cruz and ors v Amandrao Dayanath Kirtiker and anr, Dubash and Co.

1048-18—Edg G W and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v K Mistry alias Kalekhiuf Vazirkhan Master, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

107-19—Mulji and Tha, Dinshaw Maneckji v Nathalal Manilal a firm.

819-17—Edg G W and Co, Gulabchand Avichaldas Bhausar v Fakirchand Sobhagchand Sircar, Daph F and D.

1488-18—Judah and S. Madangopal Ganeshlal v Tansukh Chogalal Sarangi, Daph F and D.

1619-19—Rustomji and Gin, Surajmal Dayaram v Najumnumissa Begum and ors.

1311-18—Matu J and M, Khoja Mahomedally Koochak v M Mahomed Ahmed Shirazi, Edg G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1442-18—Merwanji K & Co., Nurudin and Salebhai a firm v. Cawasji Framji & Co. a firm, Mans. H M & Co., Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

1905-19—Payne & Co., Jetha Dewji & Co. a firm v. Vyas Narbadashanker, Mugatram.

1337-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1342-17—Soonderdas & Co., Mohanlal Jalamchand v. Kasturchand Kallianmal, Khanderao L & M.

832-17—Mehta D and L, Parashram Lakshmanji Jaja & Crm v Shivji Coorji and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

546-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Radhakisson Ramjivan a firm, Jamsedji R & D.

1513-18—Bhaishanker K & G, Vassanji Sons and Co a firm v. Ramchandra Ramvallabh a firm, Payne & Co.

1168-18—Daphtary F and D, Jaharsing Dolatram a firm v. Ratilal Lakmidas a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

82-18—Dastur & Co., Damji Dharsey and ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand & ors, Daphtary F & D, Motichand and D.

278-17—Vachha and Co, Messrs Girdharlal Balabux a firm v Sheobux Suvalal, Raghavaya N and Co, For postponement.

1028-17 Vachha and Co., Bai Durga widow v. Shrinivas Shivchandrai & anr, N C Dalal.

210-18—Unwalla P & P, Ruttonsey Premji v. Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bhai K & G, Raghavaya N & Co., Nanu H & Co.

417-18—Metha D & L, Pedro Rego Fourtado v. Vallabdas Nathabhai, Shroff and D.

1021-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs P M Goolmahomed and Co. a firm v. Messrs G Moljni & Co. a firm, Jamsetjee R & D.

1606-18—Tyabji D & Co., M Ratilal and Co., a firm v. Purshotamdas Haridas a firm, Metha D & L.

1547-18—Puranand & Co., Messrs Vireshwar Ramji a firm v. Sha Harakhchand Rupchand a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

476-18—Bhai K & G, Mangoomal Jethanand a firm v. Ratanchand Gulabumal & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1604-20879-18—Girdhardas Harakhji and anr v. Chhagonlal and anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1110-20925-18—Bhimji and Co., Abdullabhai Mahomeddalli & anr v. M A Palherni, Metha D and L.

1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally v. Vohra Miya Saheb Jeewabhoy Cumroodin & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Edg G W & Co., Little & Co.

12-18—Jam R & D, Essabhai Shaik Heptoolla v. Abdul Hoosein Tyabally & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Mer K & Co.

In Re Arbn Act IX of 1899, Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein & ors, Parties Concerned.

556-18—Madh K & C, Dhanji Mowji a firm v. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

915-18—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Manilal Parbhalal a firm, Daph F & D.

99-18—Ard H D & Co., Jethabhoy Kallianji v. Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madh K & Ch.

1004-18—Vachha and Co, Manji Hirji and Co a firm v The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills Co a firm, Payne and Co.

HOMES FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS—A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been said and written about the house-famine that is prevailing in Bombay for the last four or five years. All the classes are suffering alike from dearth of accommodation. But the case of Muslim students is particularly different from the rest. They are worse off than anybody else can be. The reason is not far to seek. Most of them come here from other provinces of India and they almost pass as strangers in this part of the country, having none to look to. They are seen wandering from one place to the other in search of some suitable accommodation which is either denied to them or is not to be secured. To give an example I must relate my personal experience. When I was in charge of the Anjuman-i-Islam Hostel, last year, a student came to me—just a day before the Matriculation Examination commenced. He looked quite a young boy, never given to hardships before. He was weeping bitterly. He could get no lodging anywhere in Bombay, although he had kept up the hunt continuously for two days. And it was this sense of helplessness that made the poor boy weep. However, I accommodated him in the Hostel, although it was too full, as is always the case during University examinations. Now this feeling of helplessness is an experience common to almost all the Muslim students. Again, in many educational institutions there exist *no* separate kitchen arrangements for the Musalman youths. This means that they cannot obtain an access in their hostels. Further, there is only one hostel in the whole of Bombay city. It is working under the aegis of the Anjuman-i-Islam and provides lodging for forty inmates only. Surely one hostel is not and cannot be enough for the growing needs of the Muslim community and, therefore, it must be the most pleasant duty of the local Musalmans in general and the trustees of various Muslim charities in particular to do all that lies in their power for providing comforts to the poor sons of Islam, who come to receive their training here in Bombay with the only purpose of blotting out the shame of educational backwardness that attaches to the whole Muslim community.

My suggestion is that the local Muslim bodies should, without further procrastination, come forward with a scheme similar to the one adopted in the Y. M. C. A. Homes, where every facility is provided for the healthy outlet of the students' ever-widening energies. They are furnished with gardens, lights, reading-rooms, prayer-halls, tennis-courts and other recreation grounds—and all these environments are essential, provided the full man is to be developed to the best advantage of the students. Such Homes should be the centres of every healthy movement like Oxford, which is pertinently called the "mother of great movements." Two or three such Homes would suffice for the present. There ought to be no lack of money for the construction of such Homes for the Muslim youths. "Amongst the Musalmans of Bombay city alone", says Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah on good authority, "there are charitable bequests, amounting to over two crores of rupees, a large part of which remains fallow and unutilized." Will the guardians of these "bequests", and the trustees of various trusts, mosques and other endowments mind this mighty question and thereby earn an ever-lasting gratitude of the Muslim student-world?

I hope, my letter will be in time for the Students' Conference which is to meet at Poona at the end of this week.—Yours, etc.,

Z. A. BARNI.

Bombay, Aug. 14.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Shivram Kashiram, a coolie, with the theft at midnight on the 15th instant of some clothes valued at Rs. 12-4, belonging to one Shanker Narayen from the varandah of his room in Dadyseth Agiary Street. The accused was arrested by a police-man, just as he was leaving the room. He pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The market for jute shares rules quiet with little business passing. Coals were steady without much inquiry. In the miscellaneous section a fair number of transactions took place without any special feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 27-4, Bengal Bhatdee 16, Borcola 3-4 prem, Damagurria 49-4, Neetooria 20-4, North Laikdih 11-8, Standard 73-8.

Jute:—Fort William 520, Howrah 50, Hooghly 126, Kamarhatty 987.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 45, Bengal Flour 415 s l., Bengal Bridye and Bolt 9-4 prem, Bengal Lead 14-8 s.l., Bengal Potteries 2-8 p, Buxa Timber 16-8, Empire Jute (deb) 6 per cent. 95, Hooghly Flour 40, Indo-Burma Tin 19-8, Indian Standard Wagons 45 prem, Indian Tanneries 15, Indian General Navigation five per cent. (deb) 83, Luke Stonebridge 18-6, New Savan Sugar 13-12, Premier Oil 20 s.l., Steel Products 15-4, Tata Bank 83 prem, Thornycrofts (India) Ltd 13-8 prem.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68 to 68-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-6 to 68-12.

"AN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS FOR INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will kindly find a place for the following. I have read with great interest Mr. Robert Chas. Aranha's article on an Institute of Bankers for India. We in India feel its want very much. yet its formation is delayed. I would refer here to the Conference that will be held during the month at the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., on "Present state of Currency and Exchange" which is a very difficult nut to crack. There is another subject that is affecting the Bankers in India, which is the decision by the Bombay High Court on the cheque drawn with the word "Bearer" struck off as payable to the payee only and none else, which was hitherto considered as cheque to "Order" and endorsed and negotiated. This matter was discussed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council. The subjects aforesaid are in every commercial country dealt with by the Institute of Bankers and we in India have not a place settled for same. The consideration of the present state of "Currency and Exchange" will be talked over at the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., whereas the Institute of Bankers is the only place for such deliberations.

Further, an Institute of Bankers would help every one of the Banks' clerks and assistants to be its members and compete for its examinations, and those successful would get recognition as Associates and Fellows and secure the higher appointments in Banks. At present, a Bank clerk desirous of acquisition of knowledge and diplomas in Banking has to look to the Institute of Bankers, London. Courses of studies are to be arranged by post with Coaching Institutions in London. Yet all this does not give the student a thorough knowledge. A local Institute of Bankers introducing examinations in Banking would give rise to local Coaching Institutions in Banking and the anxious competitors could conveniently qualify for a sitting. We have been premiers in the Commercial education by the establishment of the Sydenham College of Commerce, it is nothing but right that we must maintain this our position in everything, as we are the first city in British India. Let us always lead and others follow.—Yours, etc.,

IGNATIUS PINTO.

Fort, Aug. 14.

MOULTON MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Moulton Memorial Fund was held on Tuesday, 12th August, 1919, at 6 p.m. in Alice Building, Hornby Road, Mr. H. J. Bhabha presided.

The Secretary Mr. P. A. Wadia, placed before the meeting a statement of accounts which showed that the total sum collected so far, less incidental expenses was Rs. 2,575-9-1.

It was proposed by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee and seconded by Mr. N. B. Kanny, "That this meeting of the subscribers to the Moulton Memorial Fund resolves that the monies so far subscribed, being Rs. 2,575-9-1, and such other sums as may be subscribed to the Fund hereafter under the auspices of the Iranian Association, be invested in the names of the Hon. Treasurer and Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Iranian Association.

"That the monies be invested in such securities as the Committee of the Iranian Association may determine, and the income thereof only be utilised in prizes or such other manner for encouraging studies bearing Zoroastrian religion, history and literature in the name of Dr. Moulton as the Committee of the Iranian Association think proper."

The proposition was carried unanimously. The meeting was then dissolved.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—we are all indebted to Mr. R. A. Tarknad for having brought to light the cruelty that is practised upon the sheep brought to Bandra from up-country. I have also to draw through your columns, the attention of the public to the maltreatment that is inflicted upon these animals in the railway waggons, in which they are brought down here from Rajputana. I have learnt from persons who speak with the authority of personal experience that for so many as two or three days in transit, these poor animals are given neither food nor water. About five years ago I took up this matter with the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and had long correspondence with them, but they simply referred me to their rules, which purport to lay down that some attendant must travel with these animals. I have however pointed out to them that the rule was quite as it should be, but not only was it more honoured in the breach than in the observance, but that it was always honoured in the breach. No good has resulted from this correspondence, and on inquiries I have learnt that the same state of affairs still continue and from what I know, will continue, unless checked.

The present energetic Secretary of the S. P. C. A., and the Secretary of the Humanitarian League (Jiv Daya Mandal) should take up this matter in right earnest, and if they find the provisions of the S. P. C. A. Act not sufficient to strengthen their hands they ought to apply to Government to give them adequate powers to prevent this cruelty, and it will be the bounden duty of the Bombay Government to take up such legislation.

One can imagine the terrible sufferings of these dumb animals, if they are kept without food and water for more than a day, and these are agonies which will even "rend the vault of heaven" according to a Gujarati proverb, for there are many like me in Bombay, who believe that such sins on our part, if we look upon these tortures with folded hands, must result in the City being visited with a dire calamity.—Yours, etc.,

K. K. SUNTOKE.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Judgment was delivered on Saturday by the Special Tribunal at Lahore in the Hoshiarpur case in which Ganda Singh was charged with offences under section 124A I. P. C. and Rule 25 Defence of India (Consolidated) Rule. Accused was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. S. K. Sarma, author of "Indian Monetary Problems" left Madras on Friday, for Bombay, *en route* to England to give evidence before the Currency Committee as a witness selected by Government of India. He is sailing by s.s. Nellore, to-day.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Motibhai C. Patel, an eminent pleader of Nadiad died on 11th April at Nadiad, at an early age of 35 years. Mr. Motibhai who was an inhabitant of Karamsad, began his career as a District pleader in Nadiad in the year 1911 and mostly practised in Civil Courts in Nadiad and in Kaira District. Though he was a District pleader he very soon made himself conspicuous in the Kaira District as a very able and distinguished lawyer and during the last few years preceeding his death was considered as the foremost pleader in the Civil Courts of the Kaira District.

THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS.

There were two good houses at the Excelsior on Saturday night and Sunday evening to see "The Maid of the Mountains" and a degree of enthusiasm greeted the efforts of the Bandman Company. Chief intereat was centred in the fact that there were several important changes in the cast. "The Maid of the Mountains" is a genuine comic opera of fascinating changes and how successful has been its reign at Daly's Theatre in London is reflected in the continuous run it has had for upwards of a thousand performances. The Excelsior stage is too small to do full justice to the scenic attractions of the beautiful piece. The "Maid" is the one woman of an army of mountain desperadoes who is in love with the chief of the Brigands—Baldasarre. Miss Lyle Jeffries is the brigandess, a character of intense animation, of pronounced jealousy and revengeful spirit. There is practically nothing of lightness in the part and knowing Miss Lyle Jeffries as the Bombay audiences do, they were satisfied that this lady could sink her individuality which she did as "Teresa." It was Miss Jose Collins who created the part in London. Miss Lyle Jeffries gave a good account of herself and her singing was so taking that encores came one after the other. Mr. Louis Cowen as "Baldasarre" added to his list of successes and as the brigand-chief in the mountain-home, disguised his identity splendidly. The biggest success was Mr. Ion Maxwell as "General Malonga." He obtained laugh after laugh and all the time was a possible Governor—an eccentric one undoubtedly, but he played eccentric camedy. We laughed at his duel with Mr. Billy Rex who was "Tonio" and thought the duel with swords, a huge bit of fun. "A Bachelor Gay" by Mr. Gerald Osborne as "Beppo", "Husbands and Wives" by Miss Alice May as "Vittoria" and Mr. Maxwell and "Honour Among Thieves" by Miss Lyle Jeffries, were musical items which provoked undoubted appreciation. We hope to see "The Maid of the Mountains" put on again in place of one of the trashy things. A special word is due to Mr. Gordon Stamford for his masterly conducting. He has a lot of hard work.

A NEW ENTERPRISE IN BOMBAY.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

We understand that a big Joint Stock Co., for mining development is shortly to be registered in Bombay by some well-known coal merchants and financiers of Bombay. The capital will be Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 80,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The promoters are Messrs. L. Chhotalal and Co., of 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. The promoters desire to distribute some of the shares to the public and they are shortly to invite applications.

COTTON CROP OF DECCAN DISTRICTS.

The following is the preliminary memorandum is sued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay, on the early Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only) including Native States, for the Season 1919-20.

Information incomplete. Reported area 1,500 thousand acres in British Districts and 4 thousand acres in Native States 26 per cent. over corresponding area last year and 1.8 per cent. over decennial average at the same date. Favourable early rains and high prices obtained for crop induced larger sowings in places; but greater attention is being paid everywhere to grow food and fodder crops owing to their severe dearth last year. The young crop doing well in North Deccan where it is mainly grown. In East Deccan it commenced to wither owing to break after sowing, and its condition is only fair. In Satara it is just being sown. Crops sown normally in second week of June in North and a fortnight later elsewhere.

(Continued from column 6.)

viding quarters to the postmen but there was nothing for the clerks who were in no way richer than the farmers. He said their present duty was to see how to solve the question. In his opinion the safest solution of the problem was the retention of the prevailing Acts.

Mr. D. J. Surti in seconding the resolution observed that the Acts should be retained for a full period of two years after the war was over. He said the war was not actually over now. It would be considered to be over when such a proclamation was published by His Majesty the King-Emperor as was done at the time of declaring the War. So there was every reason for retaining the Acts, as at the time of introducing them it was announced that they would be in force for six months after the War.

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried.

Mr. Nanalal then moved that the president be authorised to send a copy of the resolution to H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

The resolution was passed unanimously. The meeting then dispersed.

BOMBAY RENT ACTS.

NEED FOR THEIR EXTENSION.

CLERKS' UNION APPEALS TO GOVERNOR.

On Saturday evening, a meeting of the Clerks' Union was held under the presidency of Mr. Dan Valladares, at the Vanita Vishram Hall, for requesting the Government of Bombay to retain the present Rent Acts for a further period of two years after the termination of the War.

The president, in his opening remarks, said that they met there, that evening, to request the Government of Bombay to continue the operations of the Rent Acts till such time, as the housing accommodation in the city and the suburbs was considerably increased to cope with the rise of population. Every one nkew that the Rent Acts had checked, to a considerable extent, the growth of rent-exactions in the city and had proved a great comfort to the thousands of clerks working in Bombay. The need for that had been proved to the hilt by the local papers and the wail that was rising on all sides from the prevailing house-famine. It was, therefore, of the highest importance that they should raise their voice to entreat the Government to help the multitude of clerks who helped to an immeasurable extent the growth and prosperity of trade and commerce of the city but on the other hand, appeared to be the most neglected community.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TO BLAME FOR PRESENT SITUATION.

Continuing, the speaker said the housing problem had now become a question of paramount importance and a failure on the part of the authorities concerned, would prove a great hardship indeed, to all. The present situation had been created mainly by the attitude adopted so far by the Improvement Trust in not developing their schemes in the suburban area when the city was getting more and more congested. Had the Improvement Trust taken in hand the development of their schemes No. 5, and 6, which included Sion and Matunga, in good time the displacement of a large number of people by the operations of the Trust in the city proper would never have taken place The speaker said those schemes were notified so far back as 1890 and even after twelve years the operations that were commenced were carried on very slowly. At the present time Scheme No. 5 was progressing very very slowly and the other scheme had not been touched at all. If the Trust had properly developed its suburban schemes the cry of house famine would never have been raised. The notification of the Trust in 1890 checked the growth of buildings in Matunga and Sion and naturally the landlords of the city took advantage of the situation thus created and let their buildings for higher rents. They had, therefore, to request the Government to urge the Trust to expedite their Schemes and provide housing facilities at the earliest moment and to prevail upon the local Railway and Mill authorities to arrange for the housing of their employees and thus relieve, to an appreciable degree, the present tension that was being keenly felt.

LOOPHOLES IN RENT ACTS.

There was no doubt that there were certain loopholes in the Rent Acts which the landlords had not been slow to avail themselves of in order to nullify the benevolent intentions of the framers of the legislation. There was the fact that these Acts did not fix the limit of rent in the case of newly-built houses and the inevitable consequence was that the tenants in respect of these houses were at the mercy of grabbing landlords. He said he did not mean that the landlords should not charge a proportionately higher rent in consideration of the higher cost of materials and labour, but the tenants should urge that a provision be made to fix a limit calculated on the basis of expenditure and floor-space when the Rent Acts come to be revised at the end of six months after the close of the War. The present deplorable housing conditions in the City were not likely to see any great improvement for a number of years to come, and the influx of population in the City after the close of the War, for trade, or professional or sight-seeing purposes will still further increase the congestion in the city, thus gravely menacing the health of the City. It was, therefore, absolutely essential that the operation of the Rent Acts should be continued for such longer time as may be deemed necessary till the housing conditions were materially improved and the distress among the poor and the middle classes on this account was alleviated on an appreciable degree.

EXTEND THE OPERATION OF THE ACTS!

Mr. Ginwalla then proposed:—

"That this meeting of the Clerks' Union recommends that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to extend the period of the operation of the Bombay Rent Acts for the full period of two years laid down in the Acts after the termination of the War and if necessary thereafter to enact such further legislation as circumstances may then require. That this meeting further urges on His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to take such steps, as early as possible, as would tend to increase the supply of housing accommodation in this City and for making the same available to the lower middle classes at fair and reasonable rents."

In moving the resolution Mr. Ginwalla said that they all were aware how difficult the problem of housing accommodation in the city was and how much more it had been intensified by the neglect of the Improvement Trust. He said Government had a scheme for pro-

(Continued in Column 5.)

POONA RACING SEASON.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

COUNTRY LAD WINS THE REAY PLATE.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

There was again a large attendance at the Poona races yesterday, when the Third Extra Meeting was held. The weather was fine, though a slight shower set in just before the first race; it cleared up afterwards and the afternoon was very pleasant. The course was in fine condition and the going light. His Excellency the Governor and his staff were present and took a keen interest in the events of the afternoon. There were seven events on the card this time, for which the Bombay public felt thankful. The finishes were exciting and the riding excellent. We notice that several jockeys have returned, among them being Lynch, O'Brien and Ruiz who won on Premiere. Quite a contingent of trainers and jockeys is expected for the forthcoming big meeting. Tom Redfern is expected shortly with his string. It is expected that some Calcutta trainers will be here also.

We hear that Major Hughes desired to see all the representatives of the Press to inform them of the result of an inquiry that was held in connection with the running of Durban and Dartmoor last week. We understand that the trainers of these animals have been cautioned. We are sorry we were not able to see the energetic Secretary as we had to catch the special. But we are glad that he is not neglecting the Press representatives and we hope that he will soon put them on the same footing as the Calcutta Turf Club does with the representatives of the Press there.

The first event on the card was the Ghorpuri Plate, a high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division, distance 6 furlongs. Fourteen started. Resident, Bayonet and Fury were strongly fancied. Just before the race started a pretty smart shower of rain fell which was not sufficiently strong to do any mischief. Aladdin ridden by J. Flynn beat Tit Bits comfortably. Diamond King secured the third place. A dividend of 7½ to 1 was returned which put the punters in great hopes. Bayonet failed but there is nothing surprising as six furlongs do not suit this animal.

The Patiala Plate of 6 furlongs, a high weight handicap for Country-breds was the next race. Out of a field of twelve Maiden Palm after her win at the first extra meeting, was the installed favourite in spite of her increased weight. She ran a great race with Discarded who just overstayed the distance by a short-head. The public went mad on Mountain Apple who ran for the first time. Some rumours must have set them agog but they proved Dead Sea apples.

Bucket shops are progressing merrily as ever in Bombay; they are to be found in nearly every nook and corner of the city. Punters may be interested in the existence of a newly established shop of this kind at Bellasis Road, opposite to the New Nagpada Municipal Dispensary. From an "artistic" white sign board, painted in red letters and adorned with the rough picture of two wild horses racing neck to neck, the public is informed that:—

RACE BEATING.
WILL BE TAKEN HERE.

Those who do not receive sufficient chastisement at the Race Course totalizators may try this shop. We are assured that one need not be afraid of any bone-breaking for all the beating he may have; the only risk is pocket tearing. The show is presided over by some amiable Jews who appear as sound as the Rothschilds. In their leisure hours they sell charcoals in the shop.

Portcullis, Ajmer and Rare Finds declined in the Ctesiphon Plate of 1½ miles was a high weight handicap. Kokab, Ferry Boat, Black Ivory and Mentor were well supported. The race was won by Cessation ridden by that capable Australian rider, Morris. Good Luck secured the second place and Ferry Boat third. All Joy was also in the picture. The public would do well to keep an eye on All Joy. He will soon win a good race. Young Easton rode a fine race on the lazy Good Luck but he just missed it.

The scratching of Dori and Miss Rollestone in the Brisbane Plate caused disappointment to those that fancied these two candidates. Dori would have found considerable support as he is known to be very fast over the distance which was five furlongs. In their absence Fire Finch was made favourite with a good run on We Two, who in the absence of the stable companion, was believed to be the sure thing of the day. Premiere who won easily from Little Trout was pretty neglected though Ruiz had the mount. Fire Finch does not appear quite ready yet. It was an exciting race as Little Trout just at the finish caused anxiety to Premiere.

Quite a decent class ran in the Reay Plate of 1 mile. With the exception of Symrex who declined the whole field on the card paraded in the paddock. The distance was too short for Byculla and he was in consequence not fancied. Mr. Goculdass' bracket received the bulk of support, especially Country Lad who won cantering. Gladiator placed third and paid a good dividend. In this race appeared Braga II for the first time. This horse has been in the country for some time now. He has been put in the second-class though he has absolutely no record to justify this distinction. On the other hand, we wonder how Sylvan Dale and Silver Saint whose records in England are most creditable are in the second division. This conundrum requires solution.

From the manner he won the other day, Anaiza was rightly selected as the best thing in the Basra Plate of 1 mile for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. In this race Collingwood who carried top weight, 9-12, conceded 3st 5lb to Bluey Lee. Anaiza won by three-quarter of a length from the champion Krushan, who, though, a new horse fought the issue out with old champions. With a difference of a little over 2 stones in his favour he just beat Collingwood for second place This shows what a wonderful animal Krushan is and what to expect of him in the future. This also was a fine race in which Bunty Brown gave a fine display of his capable horsemanship.

Motor Wrap was a hot favourite in the Monsoon Plate, 6 furlongs, the last race of the day. Firpo was the only one who declined. South-Star, with young Northmore up upset the calculations of Lynch on Motor Wrap. The winners paid a dividend of 13 to 1 for win and almost 2 to 1 for place. Northmore has only to score another like victory to become again the favourite of the public as he was last year in Poona.

In mentioning the successes of the different jockeys we must not omit that excellent Indian rider, Purtoosingh who won two races during the afternoon. His riding on Discarded was a fine piece of horsemanship in which he displayed sound judgment.

Details:—

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's ALADDIN, 8-3, Flynn 1
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's TIT BITS, 8-6, J. R. Flynn 2
Messrs. Downes and Baikie's DIAMOND KING, 8-4, Barnett 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FURY, 8-9, Ruiz 4
Did not run:—Marmora.
The race:—After considerable delay they were marshalled and sent off to a good start. Grey Stone was pacemaker to Bayonet. At the 3-furlong post Bayonet assumed command and led the field right into the middle of the straight, where he then shot his bolt, Aladdin, Tit Bits and Diamond King came out of the bunch and made a fine race in front of the stands. They finished in the order named. Fury came with a strong run. Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths, ½ length.
Favourites:—Fury and Resident.
Time:—1 min. 23 4/5 secs.
Tote Paid:—Win, Rs. 87; Places, Rs. 30 Rs. 86-8 and Rs. 42
Trainer:—Fahad bin Saif.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country-breds.
Mr. A. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 8-11, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. M. Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 9-4, Brown 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 7-11, Morris 3
Col. J. Desaraj Urs' MISS TWISTUM, 8-8, J. Flynn 4
Did not run:—Bahadur.
The race:—Esme flashed out like a meteor, and held a clear lead of 6 lengths over her field, Indian Apple, Discarded and Maiden Palm brought up the rear. Esme was collared at the turn, Discarded entered the straight first with Maiden Palm on his girths, a great struggle ensued, Discarded winning by the narrow margin of a head, 1½ lengths, lengths.
Favourites:—Maiden Palm and Mountain Apple.
Time:—1 min. 17½ secs.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 50-8; Places, Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 50.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE CTESIPHON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's CESSATION, 8-5, Morris 1
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's GOOD LUCK, 7-6 (cd. 7-9), Easton 2
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's FERRY BOAT, 8-13, Brown 3
Mr. Ahmed Hazamey's ALL JOY, 7-4, Rose 4
Did not run:—Ajmer and Rare Find.
The race:—Cessation led for a brief space and then fell back leaving Black Ivory, Tawdry and Ferry Boat with the lead, they ran in this order from 7-furlong post to the turn where Cessation once more joined the leaders, Good Luck also came to the front with All Joy; Cessation however overcame everything and won easily from Good Luck and Ferry Boat by 2 lengths, short head, ¾ length.
Time:—2 mins. 27 secs.
Favourite:—Kokab.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 158; Places, Rs. 48, Rs. 91-8 and Rs. 55-8.
Trainer:—Mahomed Khailan.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PREMIERE, 8-9, Ruiz 1
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's LITTLE TROUT, 8-11, Trahan 2
Mr. Kelso's WE TWO, 8-7, McPherson ... 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's FIRE FINCH, 8-2, J. Flynn 4
Did not run:—Dori, Cattistock and Miss Rollestone.
The race:—From an even start Premiere assumed command, her closest attendants were Fire Finch and Little Trout. This order was maintained till the turn where Fire Finch lost ground, We Two came out of the bunch and made a great effort, Premiere and Little Trout however fought the issue. Won by ¾ length, ½ length, head.
Time:—1 min. 4 1/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 106; Places, Rs. 28, Rs. 40 and Rs. 24.
Trainer:—Sadulla Khan.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's COUNTRY LAD, 8-0, Purtoosingh 1
Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's PANTOMIME II, 8-8, Rose 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' GLADIATOR, 8-11, Townsend 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROYAL BAND, 8-3, Lynch 4
Did not run:—Symrex.
The race:—As soon as the barrier rose Country Lad went to the front with Pantomime II and Gladiator as his closest attendants, Royal Band joined the company at this juncture, they ran in this order till the winning post, Country Lad winning easily by 2¾ lengths, 1½ lengths, 1¾ lengths.
Favourites:—Country Lad and Royal Band.
Time:—1 min. 45 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 27; Places, Rs. 23, Rs. 50 and Rs. 54-8.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANAIZA, 8-6, Brown 1
Messrs. Heath and J. K. Irani's KRUSHAN, 7-10, S. J. Meekings 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's COLLINGWOOD, 9-12, Barnett 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' ROSE HILL, 7-4, Harrison 4
Did not run:—Porteullis.
The race:—From a good start Krushan set the pace with Dowlat and Rose Hill running second and third, the leader came into the straight looking an easy winner until Anaiza drew out from the bunch and after a spirited challenge wrested the verdict from Krushan by ¾ length, ½ length, head. Collingwood rushed strongly depriving Rose Hill of third place.
Favourite:—Royal Court.
Time:—1 min. 54 3/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44; Places, Rs. 17, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 38.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Toogood's SOUTH STAR, 7-13, Northmore 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MOTOR WRAP, 7-8, Lynch 2
Mr. T. Tejpal's GLASS ROCK, 8-7 (cd. 8-8), Ruiz 3
Aga Coochick Shah's MATCHLESS MAUD, 9-2, Rose 4
Did not run:—Firpo.
The race:—As soon as they were sent away Motor Wrap was seen in front with South Star lying second on the rails, Belle Syme third, Glass Rock fourth, at the 2nd furlong post South Star wrested the lead from Motor Wrap and never being headed won pulling up by 2 lengths, Glass Rock and Matchless Maud fought for third place, 2 lengths, head.
Favourite:—Motor Wrap.
Time:—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 142; Places, Rs. 29-8 Rs. 15 and Rs. 19.
Trainer:—C. Bleach.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. ELPHISTONE C. C

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Elphinstone C. C. was continued at Poona to-day, with the latter club leading by 72 runs with nine wickets in hand. They battled till 3-30 and then declared with their score at 247 for 6 wickets. Gandhi did well for his 60 and the Gymkhana were unlucky in losing Brenitt and Fraser cheaply. But Brett stayed on being eventually caught at cover off Wacha for a faultless 59. The remainder, though they hit a few boundaries, did not last long and the innings closed at 6 p.m. for 157 runs, the Bombay Club winning by 74 runs. Wacha took seven wickets for 85 runs.

The scores:—
Elphinstone C. C. ... 93 & 247 for 6 wts
Poona Gymkhana ..... 107 & 157.

POONA CRICKETERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From my observations—during the past three months of Poona cricket—I name the following individuals to Presidency Selection Committees with the view of giving them and those of the public interested in the game an idea of local form:—

Europeans:—Major Rait-Kerr, Captain Brewin, Captain Fraser, Lieut. Spicer.

All four are very useful bats, and good in the field. I place Captain Fraser third among Poona bowlers, S. M. Joshi and Errasha, being respectively first and second.

Hindus:—S. M. Joshi, Deodhar, Gaikawad, Errasha and Nawale. Rasker also is a good all-round man. About Joshi's and Deodhar's selection there is but little doubt, though the former has played little so far on account of a continued attack of malaria. Gaikawad is a good bat and a change bowler and has lately put up a century against the Agricultural College. Errasha impressed me as a very useful man indeed, especially on the fast wickets likely in Bombay. Nawale has played several good innings, including one 120 (not out) against the Poona Gymkhana and a faultless 50 (not out) against the Fergusson College. I consider him as good a stumper as Khare (P. D.) and a vastly better bat. With regard to Mahomedans, Yusuf Beg shows all his old form, but apart from him, no others have attracted my attention. Cursetjee, of the Deccan College, and Chinoy (P. J.), the wicket keeper, are the only Parsi cricketers I have observed here. Bombay Parsis seem quite capable of producing a first class XI without outside assistance.—Yours, etc.

MID-OFF.

Poona, Aug. 14.

MR. GANDHI AT GODHRA.

(Associated Press.)

GODHRA, Aug. 16.

Mr. Gandhi paid a visit to the Stewart Library on Friday morning and at 9-30 visited the Antoyaja School and the handloom workshop. From 10 to 11 he was busy with the Antoyaja Committee and at 3-30 he addressed the volunteers of the first Gujrat Political Conference and distributed silver medals to them for their valuable services and thanked Mr. Krishnalal Desai of Ahmedabad for bearing the cost of the same

Mr. Gandhi addressed an audience of thousands at 3 p.m. on the Punjab affairs. At 4 p.m. he paid a visit to the Municipal Main School at the request of the Chairman of the School Board. The boys received him with great respect amid deafening cheers of "Bande Mataram." He next visited the Municipal Girls' School where he was received with showers of flowers. Mr. Gandhi left for Bombay by the evening train. Hundreds were present to see him off

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

FIFTH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

It was one of the stuffiest afternoons on the course, nevertheless the attendance showed no signs of falling off. The card was a small one, there being only six events and to make matters worse the fields invariably ruled small. The racing was tame, there being only one close finish in the Dalhousie Hurdle Plate which was the first race on the card. Monsieur Nestor who had disappointed his numerous backers in the earlier outings made amends for his earlier failures by winning easily. Mahoney Boy proved the greatest disappointment of the day, he being not even placed. Mr. Galstaun won both the divisions of the New Stand Plate, the first one with No-Ball and the second one by Alannah, who came with a sensational bit of run at the end and won on the post but with little to spare. The only upset of the day was when Little Simon won the Zoo Plate. Her price at the books was eight and the machine paid at nearly ten to one.

THE NEW STAND PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Galstaun's ALANNAH, 8-13, Walker 1
Mr. Dutt's PAGANINI, 8-8, Thompson ... 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's IDLEWILD, 8-7, Seastream 3
Mr. Alibo's STEPASIDE, 8-12, Marland ... 4
Also ran:—Le Soleil 9-0, Limton 8-2, Bachelor's Prospect 8-2.
Betting:—Evens Alannah, fours Stepaside, sixes Limton, sevens Paganini, longer prices the others.
The race:—Bachelor's Prospect streaked out in front followed by Idlewild, Paganini and Alannah. The leader compounded three furlongs from home when Idlewild took it up, but Paganini soon passed him and was hailed as winner when Alannah coming strong challenged and passing him won by 1¼ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 29 3/5 secs.

THE ZOO PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.
Mr. Dutt's LITTLE SIMON, 8-8, Thompson 1
Mr. Bird's SUMURUM, 8-4, White 2
Mr. Mullik's BIDEAWEE, 9-2, Harrison... 3
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 8-11, Mr. Evers ... 4
Also ran:—Watch Tower 9-5, Silver Lining 9-0, Luna 8-5, Clematis 7-0.
Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 102; Places, Rs. 32, Rs. 37 and Rs. 21.
Betting:—Threes Silver Lining and Bideawee, 7 to 2 Sea Lad, fives Luna, from tens to thirties the others.
The race:—Off a good start Little Simon showed out prominently only to be steadied; Sumurum, Luna and Bideawee then became the order with Little Simon, Luna fell back beaten and Little Simon sailed through being the easiest of winners by lengths, 1¼ lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 30 3/5 secs.

THE DALHOUSIE HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles over 9 flights.
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's MONSIEUR NESTOR 11-1, Hayhoe 1
Mr. Jones' CHINA EGG 11-13, Gray 2
Mr. Allan's BRANDICHOC 10-10, Thompson 3
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's SUBMARINE 10-12, Seastream 4
Also ran:—Monopoly 10-5, Truncheon 10-4, Glenlyon 9-10.
Totalizators paid Rs. 24 win and Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 places.
Betting:—7 to 4 Monsieur Nestor, twos China Egg, sixes Brandichoc, longer prices others.
The race:—The start was good. Truncheon came to grief at the first flight but neither jockey nor the horse was hurt Monsieur assumed command first and then China Egg but, half the way through the field closed up near the five furlong post. Monsieur Nestor, China Egg, and going better of two won by 2½ lengths ¾th lengths between second and third.
Time:—3 minutes 40 seconds.

THE NEW STAND PLATE—DIVISION I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Galstaun's NO BALL 8-0, Walker ... 1
Mr. Mullik's VERLAND ROSE 8-5, Harrison 2
Mr. Roy Chaudhuri's ANDOVERSFORD 7-12 White 3
Mr. Thoma's POMADE 7-0, Pullin 4
Also ran:—Wolfram 8-6, Carless 8-4.
Totalizators paid Rs. 25 win, Rs. 15 and Rs. 24 places.
Betting:—Tows No Ball, Pomade, threes Verland Rose, sevens Wolfram, eigths Andovers Sford, fifties Carless.
The race:—Andoversford jumped off with a lead. He was followed closely by No Ball, then came Pomade and Verland Rose, Carless beginning slowly was last near the distance. No Ball passed the leader who also succumbed to Verland Rose, two lengths and 1½th lengths, divided the first three.
Time:—1 minute 29 1/5th seconds.

THE SPECULATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Lt.-Col. Smith's SPEAK THE TRUTH 9-12, Marland 1
Mr. Dee's DECLARED 9-10, Harrison ... 2
Mr. Brierley's WELSH APPLE 7-2, (dec. 5 lbs.), White 3
Mr. Pagott's MAHANEY BOY 9-3 Fenton ... 4
Also ran:—Port of Spain 9-7.
Totalizators paid Rs. 41 win, Rs. 30 and Rs. 19 places.
Betting:—5 to 4 Mahoney Boy, 5 to 2 Declared, fours Speak the Truth, longer prices others.
The Race:—Declared and Port of Spain began slowly the other three settled down at once. After going four furlongs Mahoney Boy flattered his backers for a brief space but then he fell off. Speak the Truth now went ahead and although Declared challenged him opposite the stands, the former won easily by 2½ lengths, one length between the second and third.
Time:—One minute 17 1/5th seconds.

EXTRA MEETING.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

THE HOLIDAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles over 7 flights
Truncheon 11-7; Ladavon 10-11; Monsieur James 105; Belmont 10-1; Endeavour 9-0.
THE COSSIPORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Speak The Truth 9-11; Gora's Darlings 9-10; Luhad 9-5; Declared 9-2; Bide Awee 9-1; Watch Tower 9-0; Mahony Boy 8-9; Fiasco 8-4; Jem Crack 8-2; Monsieur James 8-1; Zelia 8-0; Lord Gray 7-12; Airman 7-8; Emmie 7-0.
THE EDEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Senator 9-12; Gibberich 9-1; St. Vagrant 9-0; Soft Nose 8-10; Vitrea 8-2; Jack 7-7; Verland Rose 7-6.
THE CHARNOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Kitty O'Hara 9-4; Jack 8-12; No Ball 8-12; Alannah 8-11; Highfield Lady 8-8; Lough Corrib 8-7; Le Soleil 8-4; Llansinfried 8-3; Paganini 7-11; Idlewild 7-11; Last Spot 7-10; Dehradoon 7-0.
THE VISITORS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Nareb 10-7; Stepaside 9-8; Luhad 8-5; Sea Lad 8-4; Lord Gray 7-0 Quality 7-0.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY GYM. VS. ISLAM GYM.

FINE INNINGS BY IBRAHIM.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

The annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana came off on the former's ground yesterday, resulting in a draw. The visitors, who had the first knock at wicket, made 179 for 8 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. The Bombay Gymkhana, then going in to bat, hade made 105 for 4 wickets, when stumps were drawn.

The distinguishing feature of the Islam Gymkhana innings was the fine century of Syed Ibrahim, who, going in first wicket down, was unbeaten at the close of his side's innings, withstanding the Bombay Gymkhana attack for nearly two hours. It was not an altogether faultless display as he was twice missed, first shortly before he reached his half century and next, a little after it. But apart from those two mistakes he made no faulty stroke during his long stay at wicket and he played a fine, confident game from the very start of his innings. He got most of his runs by some very fine pulls to leg and his chief hits were eight 4's. Shaikh and Gulab also played well for their respective scores of 23 and 22.

The Bombay Gymkhana scored at a faster pace than their opponents, hitting up 105 in 70 minutes. Carroll and Weigall between them contributed no less than 88 out of this total. Both played attractive cricket, hitting all round the wicket, the first-named sending the ball five times to the boundary and once over it. They however, owed, like Ebrahim, their scores to a large extent to the mistakes of their opponents in the field, for each was missed more than once during his stay at wicket.

BAD FIELDING.

Quite a feature of the day's game was the number of mistakes committed in the field. The groundwork on both sides was fairly good, but nearly a dozen catches—and many of them were easy too—were dropped in the course of the game. In view of the very meagre assistance which they received from the field, some of the bowlers may be said to have done well in securing the figures which they actually did. Gulab's analysis of 3 wickets for 7 runs, Porritt's 3 for 28 and Hogg's 3 for 40 would be considered good performances any time but they were especially praiseworthy in view of the disabilities under which they had to labour yesterday.

The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	Runs
G M Shaikh c Porritt b Weigall	23
S U Patel c Porritt b Hogg	11
Syed Ibrahim (not out)	100
Vali Ahmed c Garnett b Moore	5
S Gulab c Porritt b Hogg	22
S Mahamood st Johnson b Porritt	3
F A Lotia st Johnson b Porritt	1
P B Erfani c Badham b Porritt	7
A G Kazi b Hogg	1
S Haque (not out)	0
M H Visram (Capt) did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 8 wkts.)	179

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	Runs
F F Stileman b Lotia	6
Major L A F Weigall b Gulab	43
Capt F H Carroll c Erfani b Gulab	48
G C Phillips b Gulab	2
H B Moore (not out)	6
F M Garnett (Capt.), A H Porritt, J R Badham, F G Morgan, P G Johnson and M N Hogg did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wkts.)	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Islam Gymkhana Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Hogg	13	1	40	3
Moore	10	1	27	1
Morgan	6	2	13	0
Weigall	4	0	18	1
Carroll	4	0	16	0
Phillips	4	0	17	0
Badham	4	1	14	0
Porritt	7	0	28	3

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Mahamood	10	0	38	0
Lotia	9	1	44	1
Gulab	3	0	7	3
Kazi	3	0	13	0

GOVT T. R. CLUB vs. BOMBAY GYM.

In the half-day cricket match played 2 aside, between the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Bombay Gymkhana "B" team on the latter's ground on Sunday the Telegraphs being put in first to bat scored 123 runs for the fall of 8 wickets in two hours. Further game had to be abandoned on account of rain.

For the Telegraph Club, the chief contributors were: S. D'Silva 32; Rodrigues (not out) 24; Castell 18; Sequeira 18; Stanley 16; and Hankins 10. For the Gymkhana, Kibblewhite and Porritt bowled well, taking 3 and 3 wickets respectively.

P. J. HINDU GYM. C.C. VS. PARSI GYM. C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday, but had to be abandoned on account of rain The score is as under:—

PARSI GYMKHANA C. C.

Sanjana c Divekar b S H Parekh 8; Wadia c S M Dalvi b Rana 8; K K Irani c Divekar b S H Parekh 23; Chothia (not out) 59; Vazifdar c S M Dalvi b Rana 6; Divecha l-b-w b S M Dalvi 7; Reporter b S M Dalvi 4; Khan (not out) 6; extras 9; total (for 6 wkts) 130.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Gora's Darling 9-12; Declared 9-4; Attraction 9-1; Fiasco 8-6; Jam Crack 8-4; Monsieur James 8-4; Fleurette 8-2; Partnership 8-0; Gun Carriage 7-12.

TO-DAY'S EXTRA RACE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.
(From R. C. T. C.)

The following extra race has been added to the programme of the Calcutta Monsoon First Extra Meeting:—

THE COSSIPORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 350; and third Rs. 150.
A handicap for horses in the 4th Division.
General conditions in the Prospectus of the Calcutta Monsoon First and Second Extra tings will apply.

KATARPUR RIOT CASE.

NO CONCOCTION IN POLICE EVIDENCE.

FINDINGS OF TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

The text of judgment in the Katarpur Riots case is published. The judges say the approver, Swami Satyakama's evidence was in the main true and he was an excellent witness whose evidence in the main could be trusted. As regards the police evidence, the judges remarked that the evidence of police witnesses showed the entire absence of either concert or deliberate concoction. As regards the defence they summoned over 100 witnesses, but examined only six, on whom no one could for a moment place any trust. The judges go on to say, it was urged that the police inquiry was conducted in what was called the "Musalman atmosphere." Witnesses were probably tutored and coached in the camp of Mr. Goad, both at Jwalapur during the inquiry, and at Saharanpur during the course of the trial, when the village Musalmans stayed in the camp at Saharanpur for several days while awaiting their examination in the court. As to police investigation the suggestion is baseless. It was carried out at first by Mr. Bellairs and subsequently by Mr. Goad, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, assisted by four Hindu and four Musalman officials. Both European officers recorded the statements of witnesses with their own hands and we consider that the inquiry was conducted fairly and impartially. There is no doubt the Musalmans customarily, performed cow-sacrifice in Katarpur and we think that if the matter had not been publicly discussed in the presence of both parties as was done by the sub-inspector Darbara Singh at Panjanheri, there would have been no trouble. It was his action that raised the storm. The compromise of 13th September 1918, was a fair and just one obtained without the use of improper pressure or undue influence.

Unfortunately a body of Hindus of Katarpur refused to accept it and appealed to Kankhal leaders for help. Jankidas and others first tried to win over the Musalmans to surrender their rights, but failed. This was followed by a meeting and discussion among the leading Mahant, sardars and others on the night of 16th September and a decision was come to that the Hindus should go in a body and do their best to prevent the sacrifice. It is unnecessary to set out the events of 17th September again. We have no doubt on that evening there was a clear understanding that the Kankhal leaders as well as the men of Kankhal and the surrounding villages should again attend in force on 18th September, with the object of preventing sacrifice by force, or show of force. The people were stirred up and roused to excitement by the false rumour of cows, butchers and 1,000 Musalmans having assembled at Katarpur. The Mahants and the leaders went to Katarpur actuated by the same motive. All were ready to use force if necessary. An officer of determination and resource in the place of B. Ganga Prashad might possibly have averted a riot. He certainly could have minimised the damage, the outbreak was certain to produce. The crowd was ripe and ready for violence and probably some small matter led to an outburst of violence. The Mahants and sardars remained in the village for three hours making no attempt to stop the riot and in some instances urging on the rioters to acts of violence. Those acts of violence were done in the prosecution of a common object.

DELIBERATE BURNING.

The burning of the bodies of injured Musalmen was clearly done with the object of destroying evidence as well as killing the men. The crowd was not over particular in seeing that the men were actually dead before their bodies were burnt e.g., witness, Allah Baksh. Burning was done deliberately and methodically. When all was over, the crowd scattered the Mahant and Sardars first going to the magistrate, on which occasion Mahant Baran Das said. "(I suppose) the Kurbani will not take place." All members of an unlawful assembly are in the circumstances responsible for the probable likely results of their action. The crowd came to Katarpur armed and excited, and the use of their weapons was bound to result in death or grievous hurt for the lathi, as used in these provinces, is a lethal weapon. Every member of the assembly is guilty at least under sections 147, 149, 302 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

Commenting on the evidence of Mr. Ganga Prasad, Sub-Divisional Officer, the judges say, "We had expected to find in a man of his education and position the best witness in the case, one who would be able to give a clear and coherent story of the events of the day. We were disappointed. He was exceedingly nervous and uncomfortable and at times incoherent. He seemed to desire to tell the truth, help the leading Kankhal accused and also to relieve himself of responsibility for the terrible results of his inaction before the riot began. His deplorable weakness during its continuance, and his behaviour when giving evidence clearly showed how weak and tactless he was."

COMMENTS OF THE "PIONEER."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

Commenting on the argument that the special procedure was inimical to justice, the "Pioneer" gives extracts from the judgment showing the facilities given to defence, remarking that it would not appear from this that the defence was so severely handicapped as Mr. Eardly Norton would have had his Indian friends believe.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The mail steamer Dilwara with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay this evening.

Homeward English Mail closes at 9 a.m. (for unregistered correspondence) at G. P. O.

TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

The mail steamer Margha with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Bombay Natural History Society; Meeting of members and friends, to be read, Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, 6 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 9

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

All restrictions on wireless telegrams to or from the coast stations in India or Burma or the ships in Indian waters are removed.

BHARAT UDYOG BHANDAR.

The opening ceremony of the above Bhandar will be performed to-day at 9 a.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Ratansey Dharamsey Morarji.

SARASWAT D. VATSAL SANGH.

The Hony. Secretary of the Sangh reports that Mr. Krishnarao Yeshwant Wagle, Ambewadi, Bombay, has become a life member of the Sangh by paying Rs. 101.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

A notice of the Board dated 15th instant states:—

The notice of the 25th July, combining the Broach or Southern Contracts is cancelled. Trading in the Broach Contract as published on the 25th June, is permitted from to-day.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal the anniversary of the late Mr. Justice Telang will be celebrated at Hirabag, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay, at 4-15 p.m. to-morrow. Mr. M. D. Altekar will deliver an address. Mr. D. G. Padhye will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

On Saturday there were 1 attack and 2 deaths from plague, 1 attack and no death from small-pox and 6 attacks and 4 deaths from cholera, in the city. The total number of deaths from all causes was 100, as against 98 on the corresponding day of last year.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Gwadur, Charbar, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 19th August 1919.

Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m. on Monday the 18th August 1919.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

A public lecture under Guild's auspices will be given to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau on "The Wool Industry in India", in the Hall of the Bombay Commercial Museum, opposite Manackjee Cawasjee & Son, Girgaon Corner.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for territory formerly known as German East Africa will be accepted in plain English or French or in one of the nine authorised codes (see para. ten of the censorship regulations in yellow leaves of the Telegraph guide.)

Telegrams in A B C code fifth edition are admissible, for Greece except telegrams to and from Macedonia and Epirus which must be written in plain English or French. (See para thirteen of the above quoted regulations).

Restrictions are removed on telegrams exchanged with unoccupied Germany, Austria, Portugal, Sweden, and Japan.

Telegrams for Germany and German Austria should be routed via London and charged at one rupee eight annas a word i.e. four annas more than usual rate for telegrams to Europe.

TO ALL CONCERNED!

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POONA RACES.

TUESDAY'S RACES

HORSES LEFT IN.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

The following are horses left in for the Fourth Poona Extra Meeting on Tuesday, 19th August.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

One 9-5; Polycrorania 8-10; Dersingham 8-3; Magyar 9-4; Pestime 8-8; Sampier 8-1; Oros 9-4; Baronvale 8-4; Waynflete 7-10; St. Quin 8-13; Brendan 8-3; Penny Pie 7-1; Anthracite 6-12.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Cyanite 9-6; We Two 8-7; Treddle 7-13; Premiere 9-1; Cicatrix 8-7; Vice Chamberlain 7-10; Dori 8-13; Royal Charter 8-7; Fine Trout 7-10; Birthday Clothes 7-9; Mazboot 8-10; Dunsky 8-6; Lucky Queen 7-5.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Antic 9-12; Sh. Bawn 8-5; Japanese Pine 7-10; Flotelle 9-2; Mount Diabro 8-3; Veiled Certainty 7-10; Spearwood 9-2; Decorum 7-13; Tarquin 7-9; Nice Bird 7-7; Gipsy's Advice 8-12; Mintspear 7-11; Kit Grey Leg 6-7.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Hello Kells 9-12; Sospello 8-10; Oregon Pine 7-7; Antic 9-11; Crushed Glass 8-9; Lucky Thought 7-5; Billy Bawn 9-10; South Star 8-9; Explosive 7-3; Tara Pine 9-7; Firpo 8-2; Lupinus 7-1; Stagelaud 8-13; Peach Melba 7-12; Raloo 8-12; First Exchange 7-9.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Red Cross 9-7; Warminster 7-5; Mechanic 6-13; Amaiza 9-3; Battle Axe 7-4; Resident 6-12; Khundil 9-0; Aladdin 7-4; Bayonet 6-11; Defender 8-4; Najdi 7-3; Grey Stone 6-11; Bhookhri 7-8; Tit Bits 7-0; Innocence 6-11.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Chukla 8-0; Bahadurjung 7-9; Istamboul 8-3; Mettle 8-7; Chairman 8-5; Sher Khan 8-4; Countermark 8-6; Duke of Connaught 8-1; Caulky 8-10; Aurangazeeb 9-0; Wazir 7-11; Socotra 8-4; Half Time 8-1; Contest 8-6; Amarchist 8-1; Bill Bailey 8-6; Mular 8-7; Asfoor 7-9; Fairy Gold 8-10; Ayr Laddie 8-1; Top Notch 7-9; Disguise 7-9 Rainbow 8-5; Hatham 8-10; Paladin 8-4; Martaban 7-9; Bayard 7-9; Joker 8-10.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 300. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Nasriyeh 7-9; Chieftain 9-3; America 7-12; Ormuz 8-6; Torpedo 8-10; Bismarck 6-10; Crisis 8-6; Duhallow 8-10; Mulkee 7-9; Powerful 8-10; California 8-10; Second String 8-6; Mootrub 8-0; Orphan 8-1; Hazrington 8-10; Sannayet 8-7; Bronze Metal 7-11; Gazetteer 8-0; Hurricane 7-9; Tasmania 8-11; Huntsman 8-4; Shatra 8-10; Mooshir 8-10; Sir Martin 8-13; Samson 8-1; Kitchener 6-6; Tipperary 8-2.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Salsette 9-0; Sammy 8-13; Doncaster 7-9; Walter 8-6; Eastern Star 9-3; Lamington 6-10; Hamilton 8-6; Taj 8-7; Sedals 7-5; Eldorado 8-10; Look Out 8-1; Otherwise 8-3; Elmore 7-9; National 8-3; Patel 8-0; Justice 8-10; Dublin 7-5; Viking 8-6; Tired Tim 8-1; Antonio 7-5; Archduke 7-9; Fusilier 9-3; Changiz 6-6; Sailor Prince 7-9; Minstrel 6-6; Shanovaz 8-3; Aligarh 8-8.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN AT GUJRANWALA.

PRESENTATION OF REWARDS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

Sir Edward Maclagan visited Gujranwala on Thursday morning, and held a durbar for presentation of rewards to those who had distinguished themselves by gallantry and loyal service during the disturbances at Gujranwala and at Hafizabad and other places in the district.

Before presenting the rewards his Honour made a speech.

After alluding to the trials by Martial Law Commissions and the recent reductions of sentences, his Honour said:—"The province before the outbreak was, as a whole, loyal and law-abiding, and I have every reason to suppose that it is law-abiding and loyal now. An extraordinary wave of violence which swept over the central Punjab in April last has been checked and thrown back, and a large number of men have learned by a severe lesson the folly of attempting by unlawful means to attack or overawe the administration of the country. There are certain consequences of the outbreak which cannot be avoided, but now that order has been restored, I feel sure that in the case of any of the convicted persons justice can safely be tempered with mercy, and I believe that the exercise of a reasonable beginning of clemency will go a long way towards restoring confidence and mutual trust, which recent events have so seriously endangered.

"From my recollection the people of Gujranwala district, I am certain, that so far as this district at any rate is concerned, my expectations will not be disappointed. But, while ready to exercise clemency towards many of those who have been convicted of offences, we are also conscious of the still more pressing duty of evincing our gratitude to those who stood firm in the cause of order and those who have actively assisted by suppressing disturbances or by protecting individuals from violence of mobs. It is for this purpose that I have come over to-day to Gujranwala, and it is a great satisfaction to me to be able to give tokens of recognition on behalf of Government to some of those who have deserved so well of the province. The Punjab is grateful not only to those who have shown fortitude against the enemies in the field, but also to those who have helped to save it from internal disruption."

His Honour then presented rewards to the persons who had shown gallantry and helped Government loyally during the disturbances at Gujranwala and Hafizabad and other places in the district.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

STATEMENT ABOUT PUNJAB.

The following questions on India were dealt with in the House of Commons in mail week, among other topics of interest:—

Mr. Lunn asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the resentment in India aroused by the methods adopted to repress rioting in the Panjab, the sensation caused by the resignation of his kingthood by Rabindranath Tagore, and the contradictory reports circulated as to the extent of the revolt and the measures carried out under martial law as well as to the causes leading up to the revolt, he will appoint a Commission, including eminent Indian non-officials, to investigate the causes, the extent, and the circumstances attending the suppression of the revolt, and if he will, pending the inquiry, direct that the execution of all sentences passed by the courtsmartial shall be suspended, and that the prisoners sentenced shall be treated as prisoners under remand?

Mr. Montagu: I expect to hear shortly from the Viceroy as to the Inquiry which, as I have stated to the House, he intends to institute. In the meantime I cannot accept the suggestion that trials conducted by duly constituted Courts for offences of violence should be nullified pending inquiry as to the causes of disturbance. My hon. friend may not be aware that under the Martial Law Ordinances the trials of serious offences have been conducted not by courts-martial, but by Commissions of three persons of whom two, at least, have served as judges for not less than three years.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.

35. Captain Ormsby-Gore asked the Secretary of State for India whether he has received any despatches from the Government of India dealing with the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission; whether he will publish such or any part of such despatches; and whether steps are to be taken forthwith to make the necessary changes in the fiscal system of India in order that the recommendations of the Industrial Commission may be carried out, and Indian industrial development secured against the dumping of cheap Japanese goods in India?

Mr. Montagu: I have received and am now considering a despatch from the Government of India on the subject, but I cannot at present say whether the correspondence will be published. I do not altogether follow the latter part of my hon. and gallant friend's question as the Commission was precluded, by its terms of reference, from considering questions of fiscal policy.

GOVERNMENT OS INDIA BILL.

36. Captain Ormsby-Gore asked what was the total value of Japanese manufactured goods imported into India in the years 1913, 1914, 1918 and the early months (as far as figures are available) of 1919?

Mr. Montagu:—Figures for calendar years are not available, but the total value of imports into India from Japan was £3,187,000 in 1913-14, £2,966,000, in 1914-15, and £22,404,600 in 1918-19. Only a small proportion of these imports were not manufactured goods.

GOVEINMENT OF INDIA BILL.

38. Colonel Yate asked the Secretary of State for India, considering that the Government of India has undertaken to give all facilities possible to accredited representatives of all shades of opinion to visit this country to give evidence before the Joint Committee on the Government of India Bill, and that he has undertaken that care will be taken that the views of the governors of the provinces in India are represented before that Committee, if he will state who are to be the accredited representatives of the various provincial governors in India to whom these facilities are to be given?

Mr. Montagu: I would refer my hon. and gallant friend to the answers I gave him on the 9th July. The Committee will call for the evidence it requires.

Colonel Yate: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that Sir James Meston, in his evidence before the Committee, said he appeared to express the views of the Government of India; and cannot he tell me who are to appear to express the views of the Provincial Governments in India?

Mr. Montagu. I have already given the names of my colleagues on the Committee, and the names of representatives of local Governments who are here in this country. If they wish to call them, I presume they will. If my hon. and gallant friend has any witnesses who he would suggest ought to be called, I shall have much pleasure in communicating with them.

TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Bennett asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies if a copy of the Asiatics Trading and Land Act (Transvaal), recently passed by the Union Parliament, has been received by His Majesty's Government; and, if so, whether it will be placed in the Library for the use of Members?

Lieut.-Colonel Amery: No, Sir; but as soon as copies are received, I will see that one is placed in the Library for the use of Members.

Mr. Bennett asked the Secretary of State for India whether he has received any representations from the Government of India on the subject of recent legislation of the Union Parliament affecting Asiatic traders; and whether any action has been taken thereon?

Mr. Montagu: Yes, Sir, and I have addressed the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the matter.

UNCONVENANTED SERVICES (PENSIONS.)

Mr. Bannett asked the Secretary of State for India whether he has now received the recommendations of the Government of India on the proposed increases in the pensions of members of the unconvenanted services; and whether an early announcement on the subject may be expected?

Mr. Montagu: The proposals in question have recently reached me. I have apointed a Special Committee to advise on them.

The "Lunka" arrived at Rangoon on Saturday somewhat affected by heavy weather, encountered since leaving Calcutta and the "Egra" takes her place on return journey. The "Egra" also arrived on Saturday.

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE'S SUPPORT TO MEMORIAL.

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Punjab Muslim League at its meeting of the 12th instant.

"Resolved that the memorial submitted to the Right Hon. the Prime Minister of England by His Highness the Agha Khan, the Right Hon. Amir Ali, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan and others, on the subject of the threatened dismemberment of Turkey, be adopted in its entirety."

IMPERSONATING A DEMOBILISED OFFICER.

FOREMAN OF M. S. M. RAILWAY WORKSHOP ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, August 16.

Recently the Ceylon papers reported the arrest of two persons, who were wanted in Madras, in connection with a charge of cheating preferred against them by Mr. F. Deane, foreman, in the M. S. M. Railway Workshop, Perambore. It appears that Cosmos Smith, alias St. Clair Von Rooyen, a European aged 28, came to Madras from Ceylon in March last. He wore the uniform of a Lieutenant and passed off as a demobilized officer. He made acquaintance of Mr. Browning, Secretary to Messrs. Addison and Co., Mount Road, and through the influence of that gentleman, was entertained as assistant in the firm on a salary of Rs. 175. Cosmos then told Mr. Browning that he wanted to buy a two seated motor car, which was not then available at Messrs. Addison and Co., and Mr. Browning introduced Cosmos to Mr. Deane, who was willing to sell his car prior to his departure to England. On 19th March, Cosmos and Peter De Livera, alias, Peter Williams, gave Mr. Browning promissary note for Rs. 2,000, the value of the car, promising to pay the money the following morning. They accordingly took charge of the car and the same night both the accused who were staying at Brind's Hotel, left without paying their bills driving in the car to some station in up-country. On the following morning Mr. Dearne lodged a complaint with the police, and on the night of the 20th a wire was received from the police at Pondicherry stating that a motor car was brought there under very suspicious circumstances by two accused. Accused were staying in a hotel in Pondicherry, where they aroused the suspicion of the manager, in trying to alter the number of the car. The manager immediately informed the gendarmerie. Subsequently, Sergeant Myers, with Deane proceeded to Pondicherry, but found the accused missing. They however took charge of the car and brough it back to Madras. From a mass of correspondence left by accused, it was gleaned that Cosmos Smith was none other than St. Clair Von Rooyen, who was the son of Mr. J. C. Von Rooyen of Hatton, Ceylon, the C. I. D. of Madras kept themselves therefore in constant communication with the C.I.D. of Ceylon, who informed the former that Cosmos Smith was living with his parents. Sub-Inspector Sankaranarayana Pillay proceeded to Ceylon with a warrant and arrested the accused, who would be brought to Madras to be placed on trial before the Sud-Divisional Magistrate of Saidapet.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 17.

Light to moderate rainfall is reported from nearly all parts of the country. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, Rajputana, West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Hyderabad, Madras, Dacca, North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point one and half inches; Moulmein, Rangoon one, Yamethin three quarters, Maymyo one and half, Cherrapunji two, Berrampore one, Daltonganj one and half; Darbhanga three quarters; Bahraich Bareilly one and half, Cawnpore a quarter, Lucknow a half, Ambala three quarters, Lahore a quarter, Rawalpindi a half, Murree two, Bikaner a quarter, Kotah, Udaipur one, Jaipur, Ahmedabad three quarters, Deesa three, Nowgong one and half, Jagdalpur two, Karwar, Mangalore one, Malegaon three quarters, Hyderabad Deccan a half, Mercara two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall north-east of the Peninsula.

DEMOBILIZATION OF BRITISH TROOPS

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 16.

The total number of British troops, who have embarked from India for the United Kingdom between 1st January and 12th instant was 27,669. This number includes 1,202 officers and 14,367 convalescents and unfit men and does not include Mesopotamia details passing through India for demobilization. In addition 242 men have been released for civil employment in India. The total number of Indian Army Reserve Officers and temporary commissioned officers of the Indian Army, (including probationers) who have been released during 1919 was 2610. The Despatch to the United Kingdom of details ex-Mesopotamia, who were temporarily detained in India during the recent emergency, has commenced.

BOMBAY LAWYERS AND SATYAGRAHA.

NOTICE OF HIGH COURT

INTERPELLATION IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. Midnight, August 17.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Montagu stated that he was communicating with the Viceroy and the Bombay Government regarding the alleged issue of notice by the Bombay High Court disbarring pleaders and barristers who took pledge as passive resisters.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

TO COMPLETE LABOURS BFFORE OCTOBER.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. Midnight, August 17.

Parliamentary circles believe that the Joint Committee will complete its labours in September or certainly before the House reassembles in October. Nearly half of the total evidence has been taken.

HIGH INTELLECT OF ASSAM PEOPLE.

SIR ARCHIBALD EARLE'S TESTIMONY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. Midnight, August 17.

At to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee Sir Archibald Earle spoke of the high standard of intellect among the people of Assam of which he was once the Chief Commissioner. The Committee adjourned till Monday.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TO HAVE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF REICHSTAG.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Aug. 17.

WEIMAR, August 14.—The President announced to-day in the National Assembly that Government, deferring to the general wish, agreed to continue the name of the National Assembly but with the rights and duties of the Reichstag. Erzberger said that if the Entente tried to seize the yield of "distress offering" (as the levy on property is styled) he would ask the National Assembly to cancel the levy.

PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Aug. 17.

ST. JOHN.—(New Brunswick.) The Warship Dragon with the Prince of Wales on board dropped anchor to-day. The Governor-General immediately proceeded on board and welcomed his Royal Highness on behalf of the people of Canada.

BRITISH AMBASSADORS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 18.

The "Morning Post" says, Sir George Buchanan is appointed Ambassador in Rome. Sir William Tyrrell Second-in-Command to Viscount Grey at Washington, Mr. Max-Mueller, Minister, Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, Sir George Clerk, Minister to Czecho-Slovakia, and Mr. Theophilus Russell, Minister at Berne.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Executive of the Dockers Union in Liverpool has repudiated the proposed three days' stoppage.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Lord Lee of Fareham is appointed President of the Board of Agriculture.

MELBOURNE.—The protracted, costly federal seamen's strike has ended by men accepting the Government's conditions.

SPIN BALDAK HANDED BACK TO AFGHANS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

A press communiqué states:—

Our troops on Tochi carried out a reconnaissance on the 13th instant from Idak up the river to Tappi. On their withdrawal they were attacked by Mahsuds and Wazirs. The enemy was driven off and severely punished with practically no loss on our side. Several gangs of Mahsud is are reported on Tank border. The convoy reached Jandola yesterday without opposition. The drug bazar on the Derajat border was looted on the ninth by Suleiman Khel. The fort of Spin Baldak was handed back to the Afghans yesterday morning. The attitude of the Afghans was most friendly. Their camp nearest our border at Shereda had been vacated.

Opinions of the Day.

"Focus Attention on Central Government."

"New India":—It is unfortunate that the Leader of the House of Lords should have declared his opposition to any advance in the Centre. He stated, as one of the principles by which he would guide himself if he were a member of the Joint Committee, that there must be no weakening of the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. We have ceased to be impressed with that authority, and recent events in the Punjab have finally shorn it of much of its moral support. We are more determined than ever that the Government of India shall be tempered with adequate popular representation, and that a system of Responsible Government shall soon be established if only to keep the prestige of, and popular respect for, the King-Emperor's representative, untainted and undiminished by political happenings or administrative measures. We hope Lord Curzon, attached as he is to ideas of prestige, display, and imaginative Imperialism, may soon come to see the wisdom of preserving these above the levels of political controversy and questionings of administrative justice.

It becomes the urgent duty of the Indian public to focus its attention on the problem of the Central Government and bring all strength and skill to bear upon its satisfactory settlement. As the present is admittedly a moment of crisis in the history of this country, very much of the future depends upon the forces set in motion now.

"Flogging a Willing Horse."

"The Hindoo":—Sir Michael however chose to flog a willing horse. He countenanced, if he did not encourage, methods of recruiting surpassing those of the press-gang and methods of extracting money not far different from those employed by medieval princes against opulent subjects. Is it surprising that the Punjab resented the unctuous hypocrisy with which he spoke of her services or that he and his Government had always on the brain the aftermath? To what else does the Hon. Mr. Craik refer when, speaking in the Punjab Council on the Patrol Bill, he made the following remarks:—"At present the Punjab is peaceful and free from crime. Will any honourable member be bold enough to prophesy that that state will last when after the war thousands and hundreds of thousands of the more adventurous spirits return to their native land? It is quite probable that a year or two hence you may see a great recrudescence of armed dacoity, cattle theft or robbery?"

How Telling and How True!

"The Bengalee":—It does not appear that Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, as member of the Calcutta University Commission, ever thought that the Bengali students were affluent enough to meet an increasing cost of higher education. We come across the following lines in the Report of the Commission:—

"The sacrifices by these families and by the boys themselves in order to get education are severe and silently borne. Higher education in Bengal is being bought at the price of self-denial and, in many cases, of actual hunger."—(Vol. IV, page 4).

How telling and how true! And who knows Sir Ashutosh himself is not the author of these lines, as well as a major portion of the report? Many will believe that of all the members of the Calcutta University Commission it was possible for him alone to possess that intimate knowledge of the conditions prevailing in Bengal which is displayed in the report.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd visited the Servants of India Society, Poona, on Friday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and the Lady Lloyd will arrive in Bombay from Ganeshkhind on Wednesday, 20th August. During his stay in Bombay the Governor will preside at the Convocation of the Bombay University, and attend the Vice-Chancellor's Garden Party at the University and preside at a meeting to hear a lecture to be given by Mr. Deodhar on 'Cooperation,' and the Lady Lloyd will preside at meetings of the Y. W. C. A., and Bombay Women's Council. A number of important Government of India Officials have been invited to Bombay and will discuss with his Excellency certain aspects of the housing problem.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the Poona Races on Saturday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd received the Rani of Malegaon at Government House on Friday morning.

There was a dinner party at Government House, Poona, on Saturday.

General Polovtsoff, Mr. P. B. Haig and Mr. A. Montgomerie have arrived at Government House.

H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, Nawabzada Yawar Hussain Khan of Palanpur, The Hon. Mr. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Robert and Lady Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wittet, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McCausland and Mr. J. H. Fyfe have arrived at Government House, Poona.

Sir George Barnes leaves Simla on the 20th instant on a visit to Bombay and returns to Simla on the 25th instant.

The "Commonweal" says that the latest news is that Lord Cave and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru are likely to be appointed on the Punjab Commission of inquiry.

Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey has been elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau as its representative on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust during the absence of Mr. Maan Sobedar who has gone to England to give evidence before the Currency Committee on behalf of the Chamber.

The total subscriptions for New Indian War Loan up to 15th August, 1919, are Rs. 13,96,76,700 inclusive of Rs. 75,99,750 in the shape of War Bonds.

A Government of India Notification states that all restrictions on outward voyages from the United Kingdom are now removed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday 18th August, 1919.

HOW LONG ?

Another week has elapsed since we heard of Mr. Montagu's promise of an inquiry into the Punjab unrest being repeated in both Houses of Parliament and nothing is known of the way in which the promise is intended to be redeemed. We were told that Mr. Montagu was in communication with the Government of India. Where have they reached after the protracted correspondence of three months? May not the public know as to who is prevailing, the Secretary of State or the Government of India in the hidden contest? The people of India have been looking forward to a definite announcement regarding the authority of the inquiry, its actual personnel, the terms of reference and the time of their work. As the meeting in Bombay shows, the anxiety of the people is unabated. All the four elements of a sound inquiry we have mentioned are absolutely essential; else do not let us have a mockery of it at public expense. The need of having the inquiry without delay is undoubtedly urgent. The people have taken the promise of inquiry seriously, but does the Secretary of State realise the adverse effect the loss of time must be having on material evidence? Officialdom is no doubt consolidating its own evidence and the lapse of time is obviously to its advantage; but it is not exactly playing the game. If the investigating body is to know of the terrible nightmare of events in the Punjab, it must come at once or not at all. Already unconscionable time has been wasted and only a short interval is needed to make the inquiry worthless. In a matter of this kind, what is the use of an inquiry coming to deal with evidence which is thoroughly time-tattered and irreclaimable? Fancy a committee of men, learned in the law and very impartial, sitting like a body of antiquarians treasuring little fragments of truth here and there against the accumulation of fiction and legend, when they might, if expeditiously appointed, have done their work with credit and a title to public confidence. Even honest inquiries may come too late!

Regarding the authority of the investigating body and the personnel, it may be—we trust it will not be—that the public will find themselves disappointed and, considering the weight of the original promise, somewhat deceived. To a question which Mr. Lunn asked in Parliament—reproduced elsewhere—Mr. Montagu gave the following answer:—

> I expect to hear shortly from the Viceroy as to the enquiry *which, as I have stated to the House, he intends to institute.* In the meantime, I cannot accept the suggestion that trials conducted by duly constituted Courts for offences of violence should be nullified pending enquiry as to the causes of disturbance. My hon. friend may not be aware that under the Martial Law Ordinances the trials of serious offences have been conducted not by courts-martial, but by Commissions of three persons, of whom two, at least, have served as judges for not less than three years.

Is the Viceroy going to institute the inquiry? It will be a travesty of justice and decorum if the ruler who has been responsible for the ordinances of March, April and May is trusted with the task of "instituting" an inquiry which will have to consider the abuses of the ordinances and the propriety of their promulgation. Lord Chelmsford is, in his own way, a very conscientious man; but it is useless to expect him to do a duty clearly beyond the moral capacity of Marcus Aurelius. What could Mr. Montagu have meant by these words? We say if a single nominee of the Government of India is present, the integrity of the inquiry would be so much vitiated. We want a trustworthy inquiry and not a farce; we do not want a number of bureaucrats let out for the duty in combination with a sprinkling of non-officials to mitigate the reproach of official bias.

If we speak warmly of it, there is cause. The people of India have, as we have said, taken the inquiry seriously and while they expect a Royal Commission of impartial judges with a strong element of non-official Indians well-versed in law, it will be a terrible disappointment to be told that a few gentlemen spared from public offices would do duty for them. Have the temper and attitude of Mr. Montagu changed regarding this matter? We understand from the "Hindu" that Sir Michael O'Dwyer has been appointed to the Esher Commission. It is a scandal that an ex-official who deserves no quarter on account of his misdeeds should be so honoured, that the man who has been charged with having countenanced methods which the martial races of the Punjab, whose name he exploits for his honour, would never forget, should be detailed for the work of inquiry into the Army. Leaving that alone, is Mr. Montagu going to do his duty by the Punjab or not? If it is a half-hearted attempt to redeem a well-conceived but "indiscreet" promise, let us have no inquiry at all.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

The coal strike in Britain has apparently collapsed. The fight to a finish attitude of the Yorkshire miners, and the executive of the Miners' Federation which, last week, rendered all attempts to compromise on the part of the Coal Controller singularly abortive has had now to change into an attitude presumably of a provisional acceptance of the Coal Controller's proposals. The coal-owners have refused further pourparlers unless the men return to work, and the men have seen the necessity of resumption of work because the strike pay funds are not an inexhaustible commodity. A quarter of a million sterling had already been expended upon strike pay, and as the employers must have been aware throughout the quarrel, no considerable body of employed can continue, under present conditions, in its attitude of definance against Capital without large financial resources. The strike may be over, but its lesson will not be easily forgotten by the general mass of the population, and they will now vent their wrath with increased bitterness against the Coalition Government. One of the main causes of the strike has been the luke-warm reception of the Sankey report by the Givernment, who, with inconceivable want of deplomacy, irritated the whole world of British Labour by allowing an increase of 6s. per ton in the price of coal. This rise was inexplicable because the 4s. 3d. agreed upon in the Sankey report had already jumped to 5s. 9½d. per ton, and this earlier rise had not occasioned the storm of protest which the addition of another 2½d. brought on. The second rise was looked upon by the miners as an index of the attitude of the Government which they conceived to be due to the anxiety to placate the coal-owners. The Labour members in Parliament contended that there was no occasion for any increase. On the contrary, if all the possible economies recommended in the Sankey report had been put into operation, they considered it would have been even possible to bring down the price of coal for home consumers.

Even if the Government were not willing to give effect to such a radical proposal as that recommended by the majority in the Sankey report, viz., that the present owners should be removed from the industry, the representatives of Labour, in Parliament and outside, charged the Coalition Government with being unwilling "to tackle inefficiency" and with being easily cajoled into believing the plea of the employers that the coal industry would suffer if prices were not enhanced. As a glaring example of inefficiency, they pointed out that in Yorkshire alone in 87 per cent. of the pits the men were not producing the quantities of coal they could produce because of a shortage of tubs. They drew attention to the state of other collieries at which the men were only working three or four days per week owing to shortage of railway waggons. This was the case in Scotland and South Wales. As a more damaging proof of the efforts of the employers to ruin the cause of nationalisation, the men pointed out that owing to the fact of Government control and the prospects of its continuance, the owners had been working the inferior and more difficult seams, "leaving it to happier and freer days when coal control is gone, when excess profits have disappeared, to work those seams that are easier and more remunerative." We draw attention to these facts because their study is necessary in any effort to understand the nature of the quarrel between the employers and the employed in Britain, in an industry which is the pivotal industry in that country. The men insist on an impartial consideration of the causes of declining output. They claim that nationalisation of mines is the only safe remedy to avoid inefficient management, and to secure a *more honest* management of the industry. The mine-owners as a class are radically opposed to any scheme of nationalisation, on, of course, perfectly intelligible grounds, which however cannot for a moment stand when their essentially selfish nature is revealed. The Coalition Government, who protested sympathy with the conclusions of the Sankey report, made their position with all Radical sections in Parliament considerably worse by issuing a White Paper purporting to explain the reasons for the 6s. per ton increase last month in the price of coal, and they are now reaping the harvest. There is an ever-increasing demand for a publication of the profits of the owners. The workers do not easily forget that during 1914-1918 the total of profits and royalties drawn from the coal-mines was £160,000,000, while the total pre-war capital of the industry was only £135,000,000. Sir Richard Redmayne, an eminent authority, estimated the annual payments in royalties alone at £5,878,125. It is not surprising, therefore, that there has been a universal chorus of agreement in the radical camp with the conclusion Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., drew from the White Paper, that "Britain has now to choose between the private ownership which imposes heavy charges on the public consumer and the public ownership, which would probably increase efficiency and output, and enable the public to get the raw material at a reduced cost."

Mr. Clynes did not fail to refer in his statement to the extremely difficult conditions under which the miner works. "The mines kill," he said, "about 1,300 men a year, and injure more than 100,000." In view of the existing cost of living and the miner's home conditions, it cannot be said that he is getting what he deserves. Under the private ownership of mines, it will not be possible to give him even a decent wage, although the State may intervene to reduce his hours of weekly toil. There is a class of opinion in England and in this country, which thinks that the miner and his representatives in Parliament have in the present troubles "made probably the common mistake of looking to Government for more than they can perform, and of forgetting that a real transmutation of the industrial system can be accomplished only from within its own framework." Criticism of this type, however spacious its sympathy with the hardships of Labour, ignores the obvious fact that the Labour party in England does not now merely want to look at Government in the manner of a beggar asking for a dole. It wants to be, and hopes to be, a very vital constituent of the Government, and instead of believing that the industrial system can be changed only from within its own framework, the voice of organised Labour claiming successfully a part in the Government of the country, is going to attempt how far the State can control the means of production. It is wearied of the hypocritical talk about co-partnership between Capital and Labour in industry; it has learnt to look with suspicion upon those reformers who, as Hubert Lagardelle put it, "see in reforms only reform"—those who judge measures of reform solely in accordance with their immediate effect on the particular problem which clamours for a rapid solution. If the Coalition Government are to be like those reformers, if they lack the imagination to secure a fundamental change in the social and economic system their doom is sealed, because industrial unrest in Britain has only begun, although the coal strike has collapsed.

Notes of the Day.

Persia.

Amidst the spectacular events of recent days, so little has been heard about the fate of Persia that what scant information that is vouchsafed is especially welcome. The latest news is that an Anglo-Persian agreement has been concluded. The fact that it is an agreement to which Persia herself is a party, is in itself noteworthy and prepares one for the gratifying assurance that the independence and integrity of Persia are recognised. How far, however, is the assurance substantial will depend on the terms of the agreement, and it is to be hoped that the paramount influence which the agreement is reported to confer on Britain will be exercised primarily in the interests of the Persian people and without prejudice to their independence.

Approved Dissembling.

One of the minor legacies of the war is the growing tendency of Governments to give their own versions of events for special propagandist purposes. Profuse explanations are seldom far from mild dissembling, but it is a habit which Governments would take time to live down. The explanation of Rumania after her selfish adventure in Hungary is an excuse of this variety which adds to the grossness of the original offence. Rumania pleads that the telegraphic request to stop the march to Budapest was not received until the city was entered; in the innocent belief that she might despoil a neighbour unless requested not to do so, guileless Rumania overran Hungary and almost completely sacked Budapest. There is no Government known to own up the excesses of its army and Rumania of course contends that her troops were guilty of no excesses whatsoever. The most that may be said in favour of her indefensible action against prostrate Hungary is that she had some losses to make up and, therefore, in defiance of the armistice terms—which she supposed were not binding—she took the law into her own hands and pillaged the country. But no one outside the French press would call these "very moderate measures", nor condone them entirely forgetting the outrages in Budapest, which are now set down as pure myths. And, according to the diplomacy of the strong against the weak, the Allies may excuse the offence of Rumania as the outcome of a misunderstanding. But what about ejecting the inraders before explanations?

Strikes in Egypt.

We are concerned to hear of the revival of unrest in Egypt, but from the brief message we have, the demonstrations are not necessarily "political" in their character and may be met by means less drastic than those chosen to aggravate the original trouble just before the arrival of General Allenby. So far the tram and 'bus services have been suspended owing to a strike. We are told that railwaymen and waterworks employees may follow suit and that "a recrudescence of nationalist agitation is expected." It is quite easy for choleric rulers to think of these symptoms—which may be mainly economic—as the signal of red ruin and proceed to do battle with the suspects. The bungle began with an unnecessary and deeply provoking quarrel with the delegates to Britain, and we have not heard of any offending authority having been punished for the reckless manner in which at the quelling of the unfortunate disturbances he chose to depart himself. We hope that fortified with the lesson, no one will hastily take to that blundering policy. And where is the Commission promised by Lord Milner? There was the report that it was postponed; and then the news that Lord Milner might retire. We should not be surprised if, among other grievances, the indifferent manner in which the promise had been put off, did not tend to exacerbate the feelings of the people who were asked to expect some justice and reform from it. There is also the fear that on occasions like these British officials are liable to sudden excitement, having "nationalist agitation" perpetually on the brain.

Hands off Russia.

At last the Entente appears to have made up its mind to evacuate North Russia. The latest news from this quarter is that the Italian commission and expeditionary force left Murmansk on the 9th instant for Italy. The remnants of British and other Allied troops—if there are any left—will no doubt be leaving North Russia altogether in the next few days or weeks, if they have not already left. Apart from the plight of the anti-Bolshevik Russian population whom the Entente wished to befriend but whom they are now obliged to leave to their own resources, it has become increasingly evident ever since the armistice was signed with Germany, that the enforced presence on Russian soil of Russia's former Allies even in the guise of liberators could not but provoke resentment in the minds of the majority of the Russian people. As the "Manchester Guardian" observes, the plain fact in connection with the Allies' adventure in Russia is that in trying to suppress Bolshevism they have given it vitality. "They have made it, against the will of the Russians themselves, the symbol of Russia's right to decide its own affairs without the audacious interference of outside Powers in the interests of bondholders." Nor did the Allied intervention in Russia evoke any enthusiasm among Allied peoples themselves. On the other hand, it produced bitterest resentment among the workers in all Allied countries and if the operations had continued for a few months more the safety of the present Governments, at least in France, Great Britain and Italy, would have been most seriously jeopardised.

Where Indian Immigrants Are Welcomed.

When in almost all British colonies attempts are being made to treat Indians as if they were undesirable aliens or to keep them down in a state of semi-slavery, it is some consolation to find that in one corner of the Empire at least Indian immigrants will be welcomed. This happy colony is British Guiana, a deputation from which arrived in England in mail week with a view to place the needs of the colony before the Imperial Government. The most urgent need of British Guiana would appear to be more population. At present there are in the colony only about three lakhs of people, the area of the colony being 109,000 square miles. Of this population about a lakh and a quarter are Indian, the rest being of British and Chinese descent. The deputation that has gone to England is representative of all these races, two of the members being Indians, one of whom is a barrister-at-law and member of the local legislature. The leader of the deputation has stated that there is no fear of racial friction in British Guiana, as there is plenty of room for all races to work for the development of the colony. The deputation appears to be anxious to secure a resumption of the Indian immigration which was suspended last year along with the indentured immigration into Fiji. It is difficult to tell if things are as rosy in British Guiana as they are represented to be. In any case, the Government of India would do well to institute independent inquiries into the condition of the Indian population in the colony as also the terms offered to fresh immigrants from India before acquiescing in any proposal to facilitate emigration to the colony.

"Sharp Practice"

"Lord Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords was useful in that it drew attention to the sharp practice, not to say trickery, that has been characteristic of every stage of the Reforms procedure" says a member of the licensed press of India. When the Secretary of State is openly accused of fraud and chicanery, the description of the "Statesman" cannot be considered to be out of form or in any sense objectionable. But what is the position of Lord Salisbury who has been boosted up for his impertinence as some great and consequential individual? There is the name Salisbury and that is all about it. In his recent speech in the House of Lords, where he serves as a sort of lieutenant to Lord Sydenham, Lord Salisbury declared the Announcement of August 20 to be "a blunder of the first magnitude." After detecting the blunder, his lordship made sundry observations, on the Sydenham pattern, with all the clumsy misrepresentations possible to an amateur in the line. Even Lord Sydenham, finding that it did not pay, professed to accept the declaration, but his friend and admirer has still to adjust himself to the tactics of it.

The Indian Soldier

Thus "Truth":—

After all the fine talk we have heard about our indebtedness to the people of India, especially the soldiers, and the great things we intend to do for them in return in the near future, it will amaze a good many people in this country to learn that the Sepoys in the occupied Turkish provinces are denied the bonus given to our soldiers in all the other armies of occupation. An officer of the Indian Army, who calls my attention to this scandal, speaks very indignantly of the injustice that is being done to the rank and file after the gallant services of the Sepoys—in France, before we had a British army ready to face the situation, in Mesopotamia, in East Africa, and in Palestine. It is not the injustice of denying to them, after all this, what we are giving to our own men doing the same duty beside them, but the rank impolicy of it, that must strike every one who understands the present situation in India. Does Mr. Montagu know of it? Does he approve? The questions ought to be put where he will be compelled to answer them.

We have been hearing much of late of the grievances of the British troops—both officers and men. Little, however, has been said on behalf of the Indian soldier. And as "Truth" points out, less has been done.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST PUNJAB SENTENCES.

IMPEACH SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER!

IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT OF ENQUIRY COMMISSION URGED.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO RELIEVE SUFFERING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule Leagues, a public meeting was held on Sunday night in the Morarji Goculdas Hall to protest against the severe sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions in the Punjab and urge upon the Government the immediate necessity of appointing an independent Commission to investigate into the grave situation, and to collect funds for the alleviation of distress and the cost of appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided.

THE PRESIDENT

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in his opening remarks, said they had met there that evening for the purpose of entering their emphatic protest against the happenings in the Punjab, especially against the cruel and heartless sentences which had been passed upon their countrymen by the Martial Law Commission there. After that, they would be asked to pass another proposition making an appeal to their generosity and patriotism, to invite funds to enable the prosecution of the appeals which were at present pending before the Privy Council. He quite agreed that the meeting ought to have been held a very long time ago as soon as the happenings in the Punjab took place and when the memory of their painful experiences was quite fresh in their minds. But for very good reasons they waited, until they found that the Privy Council had admitted the appeals and there was a reasonable prospect of getting a good hearing at the hands of that Tribunal which had, in spite of all that had happened in India, maintained its purity for justice and its traditions of absolute impartiality. Now that the appeals were before the Privy Council, a great deal of the responsibility had been taken off their shoulders and their work now lay not so much in commenting on the events which had taken place as in putting their hands into their pockets and generously taking out all the money therefrom which they could take out, for the purpose of enabling the poor men—and some of them were extremely poor—to prosecute their appeals. Therein lay their duty at the present moment. He, therefore, desired to spare them the trouble, in his opening remarks, and to spare himself the necessity of referring in any indignant speech, to the happenings in the Punjab, although he confessed—and he was sure they would all feel the same thing—that it was very difficult to speak in restrained language about all that had happened in the Punjab. Through the gagged silence to which their poet, Rabindranath Tagore, or as the Anglo-Indian press called him, Rabindranath Babu, had alluded, some facts had leaked out; and confining themselves to everything that had now become public property through the medium of the newspapers and especially taking their facts from the uncontroverted statements which had lately appeared in one or two eminent English papers in England, they found that it was a most terrible state of affairs, which they had met there to protest against.

Happenings in the Punjab.

In order to avoid the appearance of indulging in exaggeration or in indulging in words which were likely to inflame the passions of some of them, the speaker pointed out that he had carefully taken the trouble to take his facts from a very well-known paper in London, which was known for its sobriety and pro-Indian feeling. Now, what had happened in the Punjab, which had led one or two eminent English journals to use the expression that "the province had been plunged into panic and hate"? People in India were all told that they must not indulge in expressions, such as "panic" and "hatred", and yet the state of affairs in the Punjab had been characterised by papers as producing panic and hate throughout the province. What were the happenings, which had induced people, writing thousands of miles away in England, to use expressions of this description? First and foremost, machine-guns and military aeroplanes had been used to disperse large crowds of men whose only weapons were sticks and stones. If the significance of this plain statement made by the "Nation" in England was realised and the howl of indignation called to mind, which went up from the English people when in the course of the last war bombs were dropped upon unarmed citizens in London by what at best would be regarded as a belligerent power, how much more scope was there for indignation when it was remembered that such a state of war, taking the official record, did not prevail at the time the bombs were dropped upon the people in the Punjab? He was aware of the theory started by some men or women amongst them that "brick-bats must be answered by bullets." But there was a difference between bullets dropped by men on *terra firma* and dropped by men from from aeroplanes from the sky. And assuming that that theory was a sound one, that was not at all applicable or justified in the case of what happened in the Punjab. Then Fact No. 2 was that men of mature age were flogged in open market places—for what crime? As the "Nation" had pointed out, in many cases, for no worse crime than closing shops because they were in sympathy with the national mourning. A crime indeed!

Fact No. 3: Indian leaders of renown and reputation had been deported summarily. Amongst the Indian leaders were one or two men who throughout their career had been known for the moderation and sobriety of their views and who could, by no stretch of language or imagination, be described as either revolutionary preachers or nihilistic workers in the political cause. Amongst them to name anyone would be invidious; there were men who had acquired great renown for their research in England and who after their return to India were characterised by a sobriety of outlook and moderation of speech, such as they found amongst very few people. Some of them were great public workers, who started municipal life and nourished it to the best of their power, and who during the war rendered considerable assistance in many ways to enlist the sympathy of the people with the cause of the Allies. Such people had been most summarily deported.

Lala Harkishen Lal.

Some of them had been imprisoned and one name would stand out most prominently amongst all,—the name of Lala Harkishen Lal. (Shame.) To put briefly, here was a man who rarely troubled himself with politics, and in spite of the grotesque charges which had been urged against him, if they read the judgments, they would be surprised to find that out of very trifling incidents such great charges as "conspiracy", "waging war against the King", "sedition" and "joining in an unlawful assembly", had been conjured up. Terrible words indeed! If they read the judgments (he would just characterise them as memorable) they would find that to mark incidents which in a regularly constituted tribunal would have been regarded as not deserving of very severe condemnation, language had been indulged in and expressions used which must lead one to the conclusion that the Punjab must have been on the eve of a very bloody warfare, quite as bloody a war as raged between England and Germany during the last four years. Lala Harkishen Lal was deported. He tried to have a counsel of his own choice to defend himself. They all knew what that liberty meant. But Government said they would not let him have his own counsel. All the Vakils of the place were too terrified to take up his case. As a rule, lawyers in Bombay, parenthetically observed Mr. Jayakar, never got terrified. The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru (cheers) applied to take up the case. But the Martial Law Authorities ordered that he should not come inside the province, with the result Lala Harkishen Lal was denied the most elementary right, which one has in any civilised country, of being represented by a person in whom he had confidence. What was the good of asking a man to have for his counsel a man in whom he had no confidence? And yet this was what had happened in the Punjab! Telegrams and cables were sent to the Secretary of State asking for a stay of proceedings. By the attitude of the perfectly obstructive India Office, they were rendered ineffectual, the cables having been held up. All that he, (the speaker) had said how now become become public property, no fact had been controverted. It had appeared in the English newspapers, and had become, so to say, current in London. What else had happened? Newspapers had been suppressed. Not only that particular care had been taken to see that no news trickled out from the Punjab into other provinces. Most extraordinary procedure, indeed!

Sentences of Death.

Sentences of death were passed upon men and boys, sometimes relieved by long terms of imprisonment, and in certain cases, these sentences of death—it was most painful to remember—were carried out before appeals could be preferred in spite of requests made to the Viceroy that these sentences of death should be stayed. Viceroys might come, Viceroys might go. Viceroys might be great and powerful, but no Viceroy on earth had the power of recalling to life a man once hanged. Unfortunately, these sentences of death had been carried out, and the men were no more. (Cries of 'Shame'). All this had been carried out under the orders of an officer who learnt his lesson in exercising Martial Law in Bechuanaland among the wild tribes of Negroes. He learnt, as the "Nation" pointed out, his lessons in the rights of human beings and in the dignity of citizenship not anywhere in a civilised country, but of all other places in South Africa, in a place called Bechuanaland.

Gained one step.

The speaker went on to say that he did not wish to tarry longer with the sad tale of misery and suffering, because, as they all would agree, it was very difficult to speak in restrained language. Fortunately for them, the happenings in the Punjab had gone into the hands of a higher tribunal, and the Privy Council had now admitted a few appeals which would be considered in due time. He was one of those who still retained a very good faith in the judicial instincts of the British people, although some of them had lost it. The cases being *sub-judice*, according to the traditions of the profession to which he belonged, he did not wish to say anything on the merits of the cases, as they were going to be considered by a tribunal which was regarded as the most worthy and the most eminent and the highest in British India. They had gained one step in their constitutional agitation in having persuaded the Privy Council to admit the appeals which he had no doubt would be disposed of in a manner worthy of the tribunal. He again repeated that their duty now lay not in indulging in vehement speeches, but in giving as much money as they possibly could, and he did not confine his remarks to merely house-holders or students, but anybody who felt about the happenings in the Punjab—because he had been told that more than two lakhs of rupees would be wanted for the purpose of prosecuting the appeals now before the Privy Council.

Mr. Jayakar, concluding, said that Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji who was to have proposed the resolution could not come to the meeting on account of some illness at home, and another speaker had also similarly been prevented from coming to the meeting. Mr. V. P. Vaidya would propose and Mr. K. M. Munshi second the resolution.

MR. V. P. VAIDYA.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya proposed the first resolution which ran as follows:—

"This public meeting convened under the auspices of the Bombay Branches of the All-India and Indian Home Rule Leagues strongly protests against the unjustly severe sentences passed by the Martial Law Commission in the Punjab and urges upon His Majesty's Government the immediate necessity of appointing an independent Commission to investigate into the grave situation which has arisen in the Punjab and the true causes that are responsible for the same and to propose measures necessary for relieving the situation and allaying public feeling."

Mr. Vaidya said his task had been very much lightened by the able address they had heard from their president. What they had got to do was to ask the Government of His Majesty the King-Emperor to appoint a Commission which had already been promised, to come to India as early as possible and investigate into the matter, and find out the real causes of the fear created in the minds of the officers of the Punjab and the real causes which had led them to put that country under Martial Law, and at the same time find out whether the persons sentenced by the Martial Law Commission were really guilty or not. It was essentially necessary that the public of India should know the reasons which led the officers of the Punjab to recommend to the Viceroy that that part of the country should be put under Martial Law. The one thing that was now clear from the happenings in the Punjab was that the Government of the Punjab felt that the punishments that had been awarded must have been to a certain extent very extraordinary. Of course, the people of India should feel grateful to the Punjab Government for realising the situation at least after such a long time and remitting in some cases the punishments, and in some cases, reducing the rigore of the punishments. That itself showed that they felt the ex-Lieutenant-Governor had been to some extent wrong. But the people of India did not want to depend on Governors, ex-Governors and Lieutenant-Governors. They wanted the actual inquiry into the situation. They wanted the Government to say whether the persons were really guilty of the gross offences they had been charged with. And this should not be delayed longer. Evidence very often disappeared very easily. Evidence had often to be collected very soon. Evidence had to be tested in time after which it could not be found out. Therefore, it was necessary that the promised Commission should be appointed as early as possible. By the coming of the Commission to India and their inquiry, they would be able to know the exact facts. That would help to allay the panic created in the Punjab.

MR VIBHAKAR.

Mr. N. B. Vibhaker said he was thankful to Government that they could speak at all on the situation in the Punjab, although he was sorry that by speaking in Gujerathi he had to give trouble to the C. I. D. reporter present at the meeting. (Laughter.) It was impossible that the situation could be eased in the Punjab unless the sentences that had been passed on their leaders, were removed. As regards the history of the Punjab, a note had been taken of the acts of the authorities by their leaders like Messrs. Malaviya and Nehru, who had gone to Amritsar, Lahore, Gujranwala and other cities. The men who had been sentenced to be hanged, had been hanged and their pitiful appeals to the Viceroy had been of no avail. They were removed from this world on the flimsy evidence brought before the Courts-Martial. But of what use was it now crying over those terrible things? As long as the sentences stood as they did now, there could be no satisfaction in India, and until their fellow-countrymen were liberated they would never be content.

Commission's of Enquiry.

In regard to the Commission it was most essential that it should be an independent one, and there should be no man sitting on it, who belonged to the Indian Administration, for it will be the duty of that Commission to judge that Administration. They had been told by the officials that Satyagraha was a kind of conspiracy and that Mahatma Gandhi was the chief conspirator, but that was the only thing to be expected from such men who ruled over that unfortunate province. His own speech, he feared, came under Section 124A; so did that of the previous speaker, even if they laughed they were seditious and they should not clap their hands, because they were thereby waging war against the King-Emperor. (Laughter.) Those who removed the stones from the tramway track in this city were actually waging war against the King. (Laughter.)

No clemency but justice

They had no time to thank the Viceroy or Sir E. Maclagan for the small mercies they had shown to their leaders; what they wanted was justice, pure justice, and unadulterated justice. (Cheers.) That was what Indians wanted, and not clemency. (Cheers.) One of the principal questions to be discussed in the Privy Council was whether Martial Law could have retrospective effect; but whatever might be the ultimate decision in London, they could never bring to life their countrymen who had already been hanged.

Impeach Sir M. O'Dwye.

If any man was responsible for the terrible situation in the Punjab it was Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and that person ought to be impeached for his acts in India. (Cheers.) Indians were more anxious than the Government that there should be peace in the country, but Indians wished that innocent men should not be punished for offences, which had not been committed by them. (Cheers.)

MR. MUNSHI.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said they were not asking for the Commission as a matter of grace, but they were exercising what was conceived to be the right of the people of this country.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

RELIEF FUNDS.

Mr. H. D. Nanavatty then moved:—

"This meeting appeals to the public of the Bombay Presidency to co-operate with the Punjab Relief Committee in collecting funds necessary for the alleviation of distress in the Punjab, consequent on the Martial Law Regime, and for the purpose of prosecuting appeals before the Privy Council against the convictions and sentences pronounced by the Punjab Martial Law Commissions."

He said funds were essential for the prosecution of the appeals in the Privy Council and also for the alleviation of the distress of their countrymen in the Punjab. He did not think there was a single man who would not be moved by the tale of the sufferings of their countrymen in the Punjab and it was their duty to help them to the best of their ability. When the war was going on they were told that Indians were partners in the Empire, but what kind of partnership was it which denied to them their most elementary rights? Did the Government think that they could rule India by creating panic in the hearts of the people? They were mistaken if that was their notion. Peace, order and good government were all right, but they were not to be preserved by bombing Indians from aeroplanes. Investigations by some responsible persons into the circumstances of the unfortunate province had disclosed that things had happened there, which did not reflect credit on the authorities concerned. It was their duty to help their countrymen in the Punjab and he hoped their appeal would not fall on deaf ears.

Take the lead!

Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersey said Bombay which was a rich city and where companies with crores of capital were springing up every day, must take the lead in helping the fund towards the relief of their countrymen in the Punjab.

MR. L. G. KHARE.

Mr. L. G. Khare said they had been protesting and protesting, but how long were they going to talk of those protests? That meeting held in Bombay was too late just by a month and they ought to have sympathised with the people in the Punjab a month ago. The men who were in jail, some of whom had been sentenced to death—the speaker had the honour of having been educated with several of them,—would have been guardians of law in any other country. When such men had been sentenced how could they in Bombay keep quiet for so many days?

The speaker appealed to the sense of humanity of the public of Bombay, who had been foremost in contributing to every great object in the past, to help the people of the Punjab. Even to-day no single individual dared come forward in the Punjab and say what had happened there, and he asked what was the good of having a Royal Commission when many of their countrymen and countrywomen were actually starving there? What would be the outcome of spending lakhs of rupees on a Commission? What they wanted was the impeachment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. All the talk about the Commission must be taken at its real worth, and Indians must not be deluded by it. Let the people not talk of a Commission, but of changing the system of government in India. So long as they were denied their elementary rights, by people being taken away and imprisoned without a proper trial, so long was it useless to talk of Royal Commissions. They might send cables to the Secretary of State spending thousands of rupees, but they might be sure that they would not reach him. He asked the people liberally to contribute towards the funds.

TIME FOR ACTION.

The Chairman in putting the resolution to vote, said the time for talk had gone by, and the time for action had come. They were twitted by their enemies that the meetings held by them were mere frothy meetings and that they were incapable of any solid action. But here was an opportunity for them, students and all, when they could contribute their mite towards the funds. He exhorted them to have committees all over the country in each town and every college so that they could collect funds for the alleviation of the sufferings of the Punjab.

The resolution was then passed.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Chhotubhai the meeting terminated.

SHIPPING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

HELD UP AT MARSEILLES.

DUE TO FIREMEN'S STRIKE

MAIL BOAT DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. Midnight, August 17.

MARSEILLES.—Shipping for China and Japan is held up in the harbour owing to firemen's strike. The mail boat scheduled to sail at noon to-day has not yet departed.

KOLTCHAK'S REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE.

JAPAN'S REFUSAL TO SEND TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., August 17.

TOKIO.—Japan has informed Koltchak that she is unable to accede to the request to send several divisions to assist against the Bolsheviks.

ANGLO-PERSION AGREEMENT.

RECOGNITION OF PERSIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., August 17.

PARIS.—The "Temps" states that the Anglo-Persian agreement now concluded recognises the independence and integrity of Persia, but the terms appear to indicate that British influence will be paramount. The Shah has started for England in connection with the agreement.

BRITISH TREASURY TO ADVANCE TWO MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Aug. 17.

Reuter issues details of the new Anglo-Persian agreement, the general result of which, it is hoped, will contribute largely to the future peace of the East as well as end foreign and Anglo-Rusian agreement intrigues and jealous competition of rival powers and give Persia best chance to recuperate she has had for a century. After giving a pledge to respect the absolute independence of the country the agreement undertakes to supply at the cost of Persia such expert advisers as considered necessary for administration and also to lend officers for the new uniform military and police force which, it is proposed to establish, while the British Treasury will advance two millions sterling to be shared equally by the Indian Government and secured upon customs revenues in order to permit initiation of necessary reforms.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. Midnight, August 17.

Mr. Montagu's report commenting on the remarkable strength of silver report says the demand for quick delivery in London pressed daily upon a market no longer possessing the ample stocks nearly always available before the Government of India swept it bare. The scarcity of spot silver is natural and not artificial as in 1910-11 on the occasion of the Indian Specie Bank speculation.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

FRANCE BEATS BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

In the Davis Cup tournament, France beat Belgium by 3/0.

Decugis beat Deborman 6/2, 6/3, 6/4.

Lawrents beat Lammens 5/7, 6/3, 6/4, 6/2.

Decugis and Laurents (France) beat Deborman and Lammens (Belgium) 6/3, 7/5, 6/2.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN LABOUR TO ATTEND.

MR. BARNES' STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Aug. 17.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Kedworthy, Mr. Barnes said that the extent to which non-European countries including the Japanese and the possessions not fully self-governing including India could adopt the principles laid down in Article 427 of the League of Nations governing the conditions of labour would be worked out at the International Labour Conference.

As regards the eight hour day or forty-eight hour week, the organising committee which was preparing for the first conference in October had invited the states mentioned to indicate equivalent limitation of working hours considered suitable in the special circumstances governing their countries.

India was not in the same category as the non-fully-self-governing colonies because she was a full member of the League of Nations and of the Labour Organisation. Representatives of Indian organised labour, if such an organisation existed, would be invited to attend the conference. Otherwise the Indian Government would select representatives. The Japanese organised labour would be similarly invited or represented by Government.

A HITCH IN ITS CONSTITUTION

SOCIALISTS REFUSE TO JOIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., August 17.

BERLIN, August 14.—There has been a hitch in the constitution of the new Hungarian Cabinet, the Socialists at the last moment refusing to join as a protest against wholesale arrests of communists including even women typists from Government offices. Fredrich remains Premier. Lovaczi is Foreign Minister and other Cabinet members are extreme conservatives.

SITUATION IN LIVERPOOL.

GENERAL STOPPAGE OF WORK DECIDED ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., August 17.

A meeting of Labour leaders at Liverpool last night, decided on a general stoppage of work in Liverpool for three days from August 20th and possibly further stoppages for other periods unless the police strikers are reinstated.

BOARD OF TRADE EMPOWERED TO INVESTIGATE TRUSTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., August 17.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the Profiteering Bill passed its third reading. The new clause empowers the Board of Trade to investigate trusts.

Sir A. Geddes announced that a special Government Bill would be introduced in autumn dealing with the whole question of trusts.

The Select Committee on Profiteering, whose operations were suspended decided yesterday to resume investigations.

STRIKES IN CAIRO.

TRAMWAY SERVICE SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., August 17.

CAIRO, August 13.—The tramway service has been entirely suspended owing to strike. 'Bus drivers have also struck. It is feared that railwaymen and water-works employees will strike and a recrudescence of nationalist agitation is expected.

HALIL PASHA ESCAPES FROM PRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Aug. 17.

The "Times" learns from Constantinople that Halil Pasha, the uncle of Enver Pasha who was arrested last April in connection with Armenian Massacres has escaped from prison accompanied by the chief warder and the officer commanding the guard despite the Entente's request that the Porte should exercise particular vigilance in matter of custody of political prisoners. Halil is considered largely responsible for the sufferings of the troops taken prisoner at Kut.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 15.
Recd. Midnight, August 17.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Clough Mr. Montagu undertook to enquire whether all but the lowest class of cafes and places of amusement in Rawalpindi are out of bounds to British troops.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

DEMANDS OF INDEPENDENT MEDICAL PROFESSION.

RACIAL PREFERMENT CONDEMNED.

FAIR AND EQUAL TREATMENT URGED.

ADVOCACY OF SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Under the auspicies of the Bombay Medical Union, a meeting of the members of the Independent Medical Profession was held at the Union premises, Fort, Bombay, yesterday, Dr. B. N. Kapadia presiding.

After Dr. P. D. Mody had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman called upon Dr. S. S. Batliwala to move the first resolution.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved the following resolution:—

"That the Indian Medical Service should be divided into two distinct and separate branches, one purely Military and Naval and the other Civil, the latter to form a War Reserve with adequate training."

DR. S. S. BATLIWALA.

Dr. Batliwala said that the times when the Indian Medical Service came into existance, were now quite changed. Whereas in the early days there were hardly any Indian Medical men worth the name a large number of trained men would now be available and he was sure they would be a good match to those in the Indian Medical Service. In the whole of India, there were before the war about 736 I.M.S. which included 80 Indians only, and out of this 736 I.M.S., 269 were in the Military Service and 467 in the Civil Service. It was said that the standing army of India would be increased by about 135,000 men. If that was so, at least 250 more Military I.M.S. men will be required. That would raise the cadre of Indian Military Service to the strength of about 300 as against 467 in Civil Medical service.

It would be advisable in the interest of India that the service be divided into two branches, i.e., the Indian Military Medical Service and the Indian Civil Medical Service. In the late war no less than 800 of their medical men had taken temporary commissions in the I. M. S. and they were reported to have discharged their duties satisfactorily. If that was so why should not the indigenous material, born and bred in the country, and who has served the British Empire in times of difficulty and danger and who have given proofs of their qualities of initiative self-reliance and pluck be availed of? But that was impossible of achievement unless the Indian Medical Service was divided into two branches as mentioned above.

View of Secretary of State.

The above suggestion could well be supported by quoting the reply given by the Secretary of State to the representation of the Deputation from the British Medical Association:—

"That the Indian Medical Service must afford, in its organisation increased and increasing opportunities for Indians to enter the service. I am sure you will admit that this is essential if the service is to continue to be firmly established in the respect of the people of India. It is in harmony with the policy of his Majesty's Government as regards all services as expressed by them through me on 20th August, 1917. The application of this principle means that Indians ought to enter the service on equal terms and with equal opportunities of promotion."

With the present Indian Medical Service organisation they could not reach the modest expectations of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy's report on Constitutional Reforms in India which states "that the gradual increment of the Indian element in all services hitherto entirely recruited in England, commencing at 33 per cent. and increasing yearly by 1.5 per cent. upto 10 or 12 years." But if we divide the service as mentioned above, the object will be well obtained.

Dr. H. N. Anklesaria, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. K. M. Dubash moved the following resolution:—

"That all the branches should be recruited by simultaneous examinations held in England and in India so as to afford equal opportunities and conditions for competition to Europeans and Indians."

Dr. Dubash said:—The Indian Medical Service was as important as the sister service, the Indian Civil Service. The question of simultaneous examinations in the latter service had been discussed for a long time, and all their great men had been in favour of it. He found that as far back as 1893 on the 15th of July, a public meeting was held in Bombay in connection with the House of Commons Resolution in favour of simultaneous examinations for entrance into the Indian Civil Service. At that meeting their great patriot, the late Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta had presided. It was then considered, one of the most important questions affecting Indian interests. Equally important was the question of simultaneous examinations for entrance into the Indian Medical Service.

Dadabhoy Naoroji's efforts.

It was through the strenuous exertions of the greatest Indian the "Dada of Hind," the late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, that the resolution to hold simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service was passed in the House of Commons. That was the greatest victory achieved by an Indian on the floor of the British House of Commons, because it was gained in spite of the most powerful opposition of the British Government. The then Prime Minister Mr. Gladstone, who owned his own greatness to his firm belief in moral duty, after taking time for consideration and consultation, decided to accept it, and actually forwarded a dispatch to the Government of India to devise means to carry it out. But it was a great pity, that that triumph proved a barren one. The Indian Council, the Secretary of State, the Government of India, were all against it; and they were so powerful that even the House of Commons Resolution was disregarded with impunity. If action had been then taken on it, he was sure, simultaneous examinations in the Indian Medical Service would have soon followed. It would be asked, why demand simultaneous examination? It was because they were at a great disadvantage in the competition with Englishmen. They had got to go across to another continent, thousands of miles away by sea and land, and with an entirely different climate, and with people of different habits and customs.

They had also to consider the cost. It was entirely prohibitive except in the case of rich people; and lastly the chances of failure also operated against us. In order to remove these objections, they were justified in demanding that these examinations should be held in India as well as in England. That alone would give them a chance of having a larger proportion of their men in the Service and an equal share in the Medical administration of their country, which upto now had been monopolised by English members of the service. It was so far back as the year 1833, that Lord Macaulay had said that "for the sake of English honour and English wisdom, it was absolutely imperative that the natives of this country should have an equal share in the administration."

The great lesson of the war.

One great lesson the war had taught the British and the Indian Governments was that they should see that India was self-contained in men, materials, food, and everything else.

To make the medical services self-contained, there must be a much larger proportion of Indians in them. "Imagine what the state of the armies in all the theatres of war would have been, were it not for the fact that no less than 900 of their medical men had taken up temporary commissions in the service!"

One argument that was often urged against simultaneous examinations was that Englishmen might be largely ousted from it in this way; The speaker desired to disabuse their minds of any such fear. Because as the late Sir Pherozshah Mehta had said: "So long as the intellectual qualifications of Englishmen remain sufficiently high they will ensure them a largely preponderating share for many a long year to come." India was a vast country, and there was room there for all,—Indians as well as Englishmen.

DR. V. N. BHAJEKAR.

Dr. V. N. Bhajekar, seconding the resolution, said two new conditions had arisen during the last two years which made necessary that examinations should be held simultaneously in England and India. The first reason was that it had latterly become very difficult for Indian students to get medical education in England. There was a prejudice there against Indian students who consequently found it difficult to get entrance into medical colleges there. It was therefore necessary in justice to Indian students that the examination should be held simultaneously in England and India. It had been said that if the examination were held in India also, the Board would have a sort of colour prejudice. That difficulty could be tided over by certain safeguards that had been proposed.

DR. JOG.

Dr. Jog, supporting the resolution, said one of the reasons why the examination should be held in India also, was that the war had changed conditions. It was an Indian Service. Indians had to take a share in administration of the country, which included the medical administration, and for that purpose it was necessary to have the examination in India which would enable a larger number of medical students to come out. And on principle he (the speaker) would refuse to go to England for that examination. There was the principle of self-determination and there was no reason why Indian students competing for an Indian Service should have to go to England for the examination. Had they no capable surgeon, or pathologist in India to teach students, in those subjects? Why, the speaker asked, should they have to go to England for that?

The resolution was carried.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar moved the following resolution:—

"That all educational and professorial appointments should be thrown open to the profession at large in the United Kingdom and India and that candidates should be selected by the Educational Minister with the assistance of a Selection Board."

Dr. Erulkar said he wished to emphasise at the very start that these resolutions had the support not only of the Independent Medical Profession but of the nation at large. The spirit of these resolutions, if not the actual wording of them, had been adopted by the Indian National Congress a long time ago. They had often been told that the existing system was a good one, that the Independent Medical Profession desired a change only for its own benefit, and that the interests of that Profession were not the interests of the people.

Wanted open door for Indians.

It was, therefore necessary, in refutation of the above allegations, to point out that these resolutions had already been adopted by the nation at large. They desired that all educational and professional appointments should be thrown open to the profession at large in England and India; in other words they wanted an open door for Indians as far as these appointments were concerned. These appointments were at present the practical monopoly of the Indian Medical Service. And it was urged in defence of the present system that if they removed this monopoly there would be no attraction for medical men in England to come out to India to join the Medical Service. He (the speaker) said it would be a jolly good thing for India if these medical men did not come out to India, because they could do very well without them in the medical administration of the country. If they in England sent out their best medical men, with international reputation, Indians would be glad to sit and learn at their feet. But they did not send out such men to India, and it would therefore be better if the sort of medical men that came to India at present did not come at all. From his experience in England he could say that the best English students never thought of coming out to India, because it was far away from their home and the climate did not agree with them. In making the appointments, the interests of medical education should be considered in preference to those of a trade unionism like the I.M.S. The Surgeon-General should have nothing to do with these appointments and they should be made by the Minister of Education.

DR. NAVALKAR.

Dr. Navalkar, seconding the resolution, said not only Indians who had received education in India but even the best of those who had passed medical examinations in England were left out of these appointments, which were at present practically the monopoly of the Indian Medical Service.

The resolution was carried.

PERCENTAGE OF INDIANS.

Dr. B. S. Shroff moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Independent Medical Profession in Bombay emphatically protests against the invidious distinction made by Government in making the recent permanent appointments in the Indian Medical Service of 33 Europeans out of about 146 and only 17 Indians out of 900 holding Temporary Commissions in the Service, and it suggests that as the percentage of Indians in the permanent cadre of the Service is at present insignificantly low, it should be immediately brought up to at least 33 per cent. by fresh permanent appointments from among the Indians who have rendered valuable services to the Empire during the war in conformity with suggestions embodied in the Montagu-Chelsmford Reform Scheme."

Dr. D. D. Sathaye seconded and Dr. K. P. Mody supported the resolution, which was carried.

RACIAL DISTINCTION.

Dr. P. J. Patel moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Independent Medical Profession strongly condemns the racial distinction made by the Government in the recent order of the Government of India to the effect that the enhanced rate of pay for the Indian Members of the Indian Medical Service joining subsequently to 1st December, 1918, should be under consideration, whereas it should be already made applicable to Europeans joining the Service after that date. It is desirable that this anomalous and unmerited distinction should be immediately removed."

Dr. Patel said he saw no reason why such an invidious distinction should have been made. The qualifications and standard of living of the Indian members of the Service were in no way inferior to those of their European colleagues.

What creates discontent in India

Dr. B. P. Master, seconding the resolution, said that as regarded the racial distinction made regarding the salary, one might say that it was quite natural for these people to claim higher wages because they were exiles. But then the question arose, and it was this: Who asked these medical men to exile themselves from their country to India? Indian medical men had never asked them to do so. They desired equal justice at the hands of Government. They were happy and prosperous under the British *Raj*, but it was distinctions such as those referred to in the resolution that created discontent.

DR. R. ROW.

Dr. R. Row, supporting the resolution, said he thought there was some error in regard to the language used in the Government order. He hoped the error would soon be eliminated. A similar error had crept into the Government resolution, which announced the 33 per cent. increase. The permanent members of the Indian Medical Service then thought they came under that ruling, but the mistake was subsequently rectified. It was absurd to think that such a distinction could have been made.

The resolution was carried.

DR. N. H. CHOKSY.

Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy moved the following resolution:—

"This Meeting of the Indian Medical Profession of Bombay records its indignant and strong protest against the hostile and unfair attitude towards the legitimate aspirations of the Indian Medical Profession taken up by the British Medical Association in advocating the redress of the various grievances of the Indian Medical Service as shown by the Memorandum circulated by them to the I.M.S. Officers in India in January 1919."

Khan Bahadur Dr. Choksy said:—

The British Medical Association stands self-condemned by its own handi-work viz., its Memorandum. He had read it with mingled feelings of surprise, regret, and pain. These were evoked, when he realised that it was issued under the imprimatur of its executive body which includes within it some of the leaders of the profession in Great Britain,—men of eminence, light and leading. What information, or lack of information, what prejudiced, biassed or one-sided statements, calculated to lower the status and prestige of the Indian profession, were placed before them, they did not know. What they did know was the fact that the Memorandum contained a series of insinuations against them, some in all their barefacedness, others clothed in the dubious garb of qualifications or reservations that lamentably failed to serve their purpose viz. to mask their sting. They did not deserve that treatment at the hands of an Association with which they had no quarrel, for they had in large numbers, as its members, supported for years together, its Indian branches, that had been and were still being run in some cases, by Secretaries who were Indians. The members of the Association were men who held registrable qualifications. Indians also held equally registrable qualifications and were entitled to registration by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Their qualifications further entitled them to compete for the I.M.S. examination in London, without any additional British diplomas, and lastly their Indian qualifications were considered equivalent to the M.R.C.S. of England and enabled them to proceed to the Fellowship examination of the Royal College of Surgeons of England without being its members.

One section disparaging another

As members of a learned profession then they were on par. Was it right, fair or honest, that one section of that profession should disparage the social status, the moral and mental fibre, the professional ability, and even the physical courage under war conditions of another section though it be alien in race, creed and colour? As members of the same profession, with equal privileges, they were certainly entitled to better and more courteous treatment at the hands of the Association, apart from any differences of opinion or interests. In one part of the document, the Association said that "It is not actuated by selfish or class motives" and "that there is no need or intention to incite the race question". In another part however, it laid down the law to Mr. Montagu that "unless a distinct assurance is given that the proportion of Europeans in the service will not be lowered, recruiting in this country is bound to continue increasingly difficult" and again "the remuneration adequate for the Indian serving in his own land is quite insufficient for the exiled European". And once again it expresses the fear: "lest the political influence emanating from India for the Indian" party may still be more strongly adverse to the wishes and hopes of the Association. The hollowness of its unselfish motives was thus made patent to them. What, he asked, impelled the Association to this unfair action? Why did it not fight the battle of the I.M.S. fairly and squarely on the merits of the case, without importing into it the race question? Simply because, it felt itself cornered in its insistent and vehement advocacy of the assumed privileges and some grievances of the Service.

Bolt from the blue for Association.

When the Public Services Commission was appointed, it anticipated that some substantial changes would be made in the I.M.S. in response to Indian claims. But the Report laid their apprehensions at rest, inasmuch as it practically left the existing monopoly of the I.M.S. unimpaired. Then came the Announcement of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, that all services hitherto recruited in England should have an initial ratio of 33 per cent. of the Indians rising to 50 per cent. in the course of 12 years. That was a bolt from the blue, for the Association. It saw all the fruits of its agitation for the benefit of the I.M.S. slipping away, and it thus appeared to have had recourse to questionable tactics, viz. to bolster up and bemuse Mr. Montagu with the inferiority of the Indian, as compared with the super-excellence of the European and to hold out threats of dire consequences to the I.M.S. and to all other Public Services in India, should he (Mr. Montagu) fail to adopt the policy it laid down. The main underlying and sinister motive was to frighten him lest he should increase the Indian elements in the I.M.S. in accordance with the Joint Scheme and *protanto* reduce the number of Europeans. Shorn of all its exuberant verbiage, its special pleadings, its fulsome self-praise, its tall talk of the honour of the profession, of the interests "of the toiling millions" and "of the suffrage of the plough —*omnia argumenta ad hominem*, that precious Memorandum resolved itself into but one motive—self-interest. It was naught but an *apologia pro motu suo*. The whole staging had been set with subtlety and acuteness, in order to show that the interests of India were paramount, but that should not deceive them. It was essentially intended for the perpetuation and expansion of the existing monopoly of the service to the detriment, alike, of the interests of India, and the advancement of the Indian Medical Profession.

An Englishman's Views.

After recounting the various insinuations that were "so cleverly—almost craftily worded as to require reading between the lines" Mr. Choksy proceeded to state that an esteemed English friend of his who had come to learn of what they were discussing that day thus wrote to him:—

"The Association has not dealt with the I.M.S. question in the spirit of impartiality which you were entitled to expect. The members of the Association should know no racial distinction whatever. You are professional men, and, as such, are on a footing of equality, as much entitled as Europeans of the I.M.S. to the good offices of the Association. I should say that what has to be aimed at, is not an extension of any particular Service advantages, but the advancement of the Medical Education in India and the improved status of the profession. Due consideration should be paid to the claims of India to develop her medical institutions and to advance the interests of her own medical profession. I can understand your resentment."

Concluding Mr. Choksy said:—

"Gentlemen, we bear no ill-will towards our friends of the I.M.S. They were and are still our guides, philosophers and friends. They were and are still our *gurus* at whose feet we imbibe all the knowledge that they could impart us. We are grateful to them. We esteem and honour them and often cherish warm feelings of affection and love for them. We are not ungrateful to them. We have repaid them good for good, inasmuch as we have been the means of spreading their fame among our patients and have enabled them to acquire a foremost place as consultants, in Bombay and elsewhere. Many have retired with a good competence and several have amassed even large fortunes. At a valedictory function in honour of one of them, some years ago, our friend Sir Temuljee Nariman said, that the gentleman who was about to retire, and another who had preceded him by a few months, had taken away the largest fortunes within his knowledge. How did they achieve this feat? Why, through Indian help and Indian help alone. There are many I.M.S. officers in this City and Presidency whom we count as our personal friends. We have worked and do even now work with them side by side. Many have been the occasions when they have been honoured guests of the Bombay Medical Union. Many still from day to day, make their consultation fees through us. Isn't that enough to show that we have no grudge, no malice, no animosity towards them? They are quite welcome to assert their rights and none dare deny them this universal privilege."

Message to British Medical Association.

"What we should ask them to do is to tell their spokesmen of the British Medical Association something in this wise:—Do not disparage our handi-work: do not lower the prestige of the Indian Medical Profession in order to support our rights and privileges: by all means, wage a fair and square fight on our behalf, but not at the risk of creating ill-feeling and ill-will, between us and our Indian colleagues: do not deny to them the same privileges that you claim for us and for yourselves."

"That, Gentlemen, should be the attitude of our friends of the I.M.S. at this juncture. They should also realise with the Indian Civil Service that the times have altered and the outlook has changed, and that they too should change their angle of vision and adjust themselves to the new conditions. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* Gentlemen, the child has grown to man's estate, and now claims a share of the patrimony. Is it not the best course for the wise parent to recognise the fact and give a share to the offspring with his fervent blessings and prayer that he too in days to come may attain to the same eminence as himself?"

Dr. D. F. Gagrat, seconding the resolution, said the Medical men demanded these rights because they were their birth-rights.

Dr. B. P. Kapadia supported the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of Dr. Dubash, seconded by Dr. P. D. Mody, it was resolved to authorise the Chairman to send a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, H. E. the Viceroy, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaneer, and others.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

(Continued from Column 6.)

fulfilment of Ullmanis Cabinet's promise to allow them to settle in the country and become Lett citizens. The Note warns the Entente of the danger of increasing friction by overhasty evacuation.

DANZIG AND POLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 18.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—A German Note has been presented at Versailles requesting that negotiations be begun as soon as possible on the subject of the new constitution of Danzig and its relationship to Poland.

AN ITALIAN WARSHIP SINKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 18.

Lloyds reports the sinking of the Italian warship Basilista near Tewfik after an explosion resulting in the blocking of the Suez Canal.

PAY OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu replying to a question, said that in considering the revision of the rates of pay of British Officers in the Indian Army, the question of pay and pensions of departmental officers and warrant officers of the Indian Army services would also be included.

LATEST CABLES.

PRINCE OF WALES ON CANADIAN SOIL.

HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR CANADIANS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 18.

St. Johns, New Brunswick.—The Prince of Wales landed and was entertained to an official luncheon. In a speech he said he was gratified at first landing on Canadian soil, but he had been so much among Canadian troops at the front and made so many friends that he could not consider himself a stranger. He wanted the Canadians to regard him as a Canadian in mind and spirit. He valued Canadian friendships deeply and hoped to make many more. It would always be his earnest endeavour to prove true to those friendships.

RUMANIA AND HUNGARY.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S REPLY.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 18.

Paris.—The Supreme Council counter-replying to Rumania expresses satisfaction that Rumania intends to work in agreement with the Conference's policy in Hungary, hence, it believes that Rumania intends to conform to the decisions of the Conference communicated through its military mission in Budapest by the Supreme Council. The reply points out that the Conference three times acquainted Bucharest with details of the present Allied policy towards Hungary as regards the disarmament of Hungarian troops, maintenance of order with very small foreign forces, revictualling of Hungary and abstention from all interference in internal politics.

The Supreme Council insists that the final recovery of railway and agricultural material and livestock at present cannot take place. The Peace Conference alone possesses the right to fix the reparation by Hungary and its distribution among interested states. Neither the Rumanian Army nor the Government has right itself to fix Rumania's share as all assets belonging to Hungary are a pledge held by the Allies in common.

BOLSHEVIST GOVT. IN RUSSIA

BECOMING DAILY MORE PRECARIOUS

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 18.

Reuter learns that the position of the Bolshevist Government in Russia is becoming daily more precarious. The events in Budapest and the dramatic fall of Bela Kun have exercised a most demoralising influence on Bolshevik ranks and conferences between various parties have been summoned by Lenin at Moscow and by Rakovsky at Kieff in order to discuss the necessary measures with a view to bolstering up the Soviet regime. Bolshevik troops are hard pressed by General Denikin's army which has already reached the line extending north of Poltava, while a number of well organised revolts of the local peasantry in the neighbourhood of Kieff have greatly hampered the enemy in the resistance to the offensive of the Ukrainians and in defence of Kieff against a general encircling movement beyond Lovle.

NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

FOR PETROGRAD, PSKOFF AND NOVOGOROD.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 18.

A telegram to "The Times" from Reval dated 12th August, says as a result of suggestions by the British Mission to the Baltic States, a new Russian Government has been formed for the provinces of Petrograd, Pskoff and Novogorod.

The new Government in which General Yudenitch is War Minister, has recognised the independence of Esthonia.

NORTHWEST RUSSIAN ARMY.

BEGINS COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 18.

According to advices from Helsingfors the North-west Russian Army began a counter-offensive on the 15th August along the west bank of the Narvayamburg railway, eighty miles south-west of Petrograd. The movement is developing favourably. Whole battalions of the Red Army have been wiped out and many captured, also much material.

EVACUATION OF LETTLAND.

GERMAN NOTE TO ENTENTE

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 1 a.m., Aug. 18.

Berlin.—A German Government Note to the Entente denies that the evacuation of Lettland has been purposely delayed and says it is proceeding in accordance with the plan agreed upon by Goltz and Gough on 19th July. It declines to comply with the demand to recall Goltz, which is an encroachment on German military authority and reserves the right to recall Goltz when evacuation is sufficiently advanced. The Note concludes by declaring that German volunteers are very bitter at the non-

(Continued in Column 5).

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CaSE.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

HOW THE WIRES WERE CUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14.

The second special tribunal re assembling this morning took up for trial the Vadod case in which 36 persons of the village of Vadod stood charged for having cut telegraphic wires between Navli and Wasad stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line.

The names of the accused are as follows: 1. Moti Shanker; 2. Bhailal Kalidas; 3. Naran Shanker; 4, Motibhai Otambhai; 5, Kabhai Desai; 6. Dadabhai Mundas; 7. Dalsukh Jeevan; 8. Manilal Jethalal; 9. Khoda alias Shivabhai; 10. Bhula Mathur; 11. Aju Tulsi; 12. Magan Bapu; 13. Jesing Garbad; 14. Nargha Shanker; 15. Soma Mundas; 16. Gagji Bhimji; 17. Ismail Jeeva; 18. Mangal Narsi; 19. Jetha Shanker; 20. Amtha Tulsi; 21. Fula Madhavsing; 22. Mundas Natha; 23. Bhabhutabharthi Kailasbharthi; 24. Chhagan Ichh; 25. Desai Shanker; 26. Bechar Jesang; 27. Magan Lallu; 28. Hira bhai Babar alias Kuber; 29. Dahyabhai Haribhai; 30. Haribhai Desai; 31. Natha Trikum; 32. Bhailal Hulsi; 33. Waghji Bechar; 34. Kabhai Revandas; 35. Mangal Desai; 36. Khoda Garbad. They are charged under sections 143, 147, 148, 149, 121, 121A of the Indian Penal Code and under section 25 of Telegraph Act 13 of 1885.

ACCUSED NO. 36 DISCHARGED.

Mr. Koyaji before opening the case for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, said that there was insufficient evidence against accused No. 36 Khoda Garbad, and he therefore did not press for prosecution. The court thereupon discharged accused No. 36.

Proceeding with the case he said that this village had 10 Rakhas and 3 Nakas. The Talati is an offender and there is no village police. Meetings were held on the 11th and 12th April last, and horns were blown to call people together at Parabadi where in response to the call 300 people gathered together. Speeches of an exciting nature were made. Some men had gone to the blacksmith, Babar Amtha, to ask him to accompany them for the purpose of cutting telegraphic wires. Taking him along with them, the party proceeded via the big tank to a place known as Gora Talavdi. About the time, a small party wanted to create a disturbance at a dairy managed by a European company. The Paravadi party had a ladder with them and wanted to go to Gora Talavdi for cutting wires. The blacksmith party had a big hammer and a chisel. All these men were bent upon cutting wires and removing rails. As to the idea of derailment, some one suggested that as Mr. M K. Gandhi was about to pass that night, his valuable life would be endangered. Hence the project was dropped. The wires between Navli and Wasad were cut at about 11 or 12 p.m. The station master at Wasad receiving no response on the telegraphic instrument made inquiries and found that wires were cut at mile 264 between posts 4 and 6. The witnesses belong to all castes.

On the 26th April, the investigation was started. On the 26th April, a blacksmith was arrested at his place in Vadod and was taken to a first class magistrate at Anand, where on the 28th April, his confession was recorded. On 26th June, he was granted a pardon by the District Magistrate of Kaira.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Babar Amtha, approver in this case, was put in as the first witness by the prosecution. He said he is a blacksmith in Vadod and that he remembered the cutting of wires. He said that on the first day of the second Hartal i.e. on the 11th April there was a procession with black flags in the village. On the 2nd day i.e., 12th April, all collected at Parvadi. Bhailal accused No. and Moti accused No. 1 had gone to his place and told him that they intended to cut wires. He was reluctant to accompany them. They then went away. He went to Parvadi as there was going to be a meeting there in response to the call of horn. On going there he saw Dada Mundas No. 6, Kabhai Desai No. 5, Bhailal No 2, Moti Shanker No, 1, Motibhai Talati No. 4, Shivabhai Lallu No. 9, Naran Shanker No. 3, Waghjibhai No. 33, Amtha Tulsi No. 20, among others as leaders. Nos 1 and 3 were the principal speakers. No. 19 Jetha Shanker was also addressing the people. The gist of their lectures was that they should all combine and disobey Government orders and the black law in particular. They then talked about derailing the train and cutting wires. Before the meeting was over he went home where accused Nos. 2, 1, 5, and 10 came and asked him to accompany them for cutting telegraph wires. On h saying no to them, they beat him and gave him 3 or 4 slaps. On such threats he had to accompany them. Dalsukh 7 took a small hammer and a chisel from his house which witness took with him in the court and he identified them as belonging to him. He in company of others went then to Dariali field where they were joined by Shanker Raiji and others.

THE CROWD.

Thence they all went to Goratalavdi via the big tank. Between the two tanks there was another crowd there, composed of accused Nos. 1, 3, 6, 17, and 23. They had with them sticks, spades, hatchets and a ladder, and some lad dharias also. There were about 50 to 75 men in this crowd. After having gone to Goratalavdi where there were telegraph posts, they put up a ladder to one of these posts and held it tight. Nos. 7, 19, 10 held it against the post. Aju Tulsi No. 11 was first sent up the ladder and witness followed him. Witness gave two or three strokes by means of a chisel and a hammer but as the chisel was blunt and as it did not cut, he was asked to get down and he came down. Aju Tulsi had a hatchet. Some were going up the ladder by turns; he could not say who cut the wires. Kabhai Desai No. 5. Moti Shanker No. 1, and Dadabhai No. 6 said they did not want, to derail, as Mr. Gandhi was going to Ahmedabad from Bombay that night. No rail was therefore removed. Kabhai No. 5, Motibhai No. 1 and Dadabhai No. 6 and others said whoever disclosed this, would go to jail as they would all combine against him and put the whole crime on his head. He identified Nos. 6, 5, 4, 9, 33, as men whom he saw at Parbadi meeting and identified No. 23 as a man of the crowd of 50 to 75 men along with Nos. 10 and 11. His confession befor the magistrate was, at this stage, put in as evidence. On that statement being read he said that instead of Wagha and Motibhai, there ought to be Wagha and Dhula. Witness identified accused No. 16 as a ladder-holder. After cross-examination of the witness by several defence pleaders the court rose for the day. The case is proceeding.

BAREJDI DERAILMENT CASE

ALLEGED GOT-UP CONFESSIONS FROM ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, August 15.

The first tribunal reassembling to-day concluded the Barejadi Derailment case which commenced on the 4th instant.

Mr. Chimanlal Parekh, pleader for the accused Kasam, commented upon the nature of confessions of the accused and submitted that they bore the stamp of common inspiration. He submitted that the confessions if read together would clearly show that they were got up by the police and absolutely false. Mr. Parekh pointed out the glaring discrepancies and improbabilities in the case. He told the court that it was quite inconceivable why the services of millhands should have been employed when gangmen with tools were available for the purposes of derailment and cutting wire.

Mr. Ardeshir Karaka, pleader for accused No. 9 that so far as non-applicability of Sections 121, 121A, 302 and 115 was concerned he adopted the arguments of Mr. Sethna and that the police had worked up the case. Habib first narrated a story, in which Poonjabhoy and Chimanlal were implicated as accused. The story changed and two witnesses evidently purchased their immunity on the promise of supporting the police. Rama's and Bhima's evidence showed the story of Meshwa bridge to be false, one saying they sat near the eastern rail near Kanij station and another saying they sat underneath the Meshwa bridge.

Mr. Binning, the prosecutor, commenced his arguments yesterday after the defence counsel had closed their case. Mr. Binning argued the case for four hours and in very strong terms deprecated the idea of revenue officers like the Mamlatdar going out for investigations the criminal cases. There was nothing strange in the people assembling at a railway station to witness the special troop train that was to pass that night, as the events of the day at Ahmedabad had created lively interest in all people. It was preposterous to believe that the stationmaster had no breathing time, as the defence urges them to believe, simply because a couple of goods trains had to pass the Barejadi station.

AHMEDABAD, August 16.

Mr. Binning continuing his arguments in the Barejadi case maintained that the bridge affair was an essential element in the case and its mere omission by the accused in the confession did not affect the prosecution case in any way since the whole matter was of little consequence to the accused as they played no material part there. It was ridiculous to believe that the accused were tutored to philosophise over the whole matter and referring to Habib, Sub-Inspector, the counsel asked the court whether that, was the man who would infuse ideas of spirituality in the minds of the accused. Some of the accused complained of ill-treatment and the others attributed the whole of their confession to pressure from their Sheth Buldevdas which shows the inconsistancy of the defence story. The counsel failed to understand how, though Beldevdas had been summoned on behalf of No. 2, he was scrupulously left out by the defence.

Mr. Binning emphatically asserted that the confessions were neither uniform nor exculpatory so far as the wire cutting business was concerned. He did not understand why the accused Manilal Dulsukh went to Small Causes Court on 11th morning to answer a notice to show cause why a decree should not be executed, and even if he went to Ahmedabad there was earthly reason for his staying overnight at Ahmedabad. The counsel suggested that mere position and respectable stations in life of some of the accused ought not to weigh with the court. The judgment in this case will be delivered on Monday 25th.

A SENSATION AT LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

ABSCONDER'S APPEARANCE IN COURT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Quite a sensation was created to-day at the Special Tribunal when a man suddenly appeared before the Judge when they were engaged in the hearing of the Amritsar Conspiracy Case and said that his name was Abdul Majid and if the court found that he was the real Abdul Majid who was wanted in the Amritsar Conspiracy Case and who had been absconding he may be arrested and tried and if not he may be let off.

In reply to questions of the court the man said that he was the son of Lal Khan and lived in Gali Kharasian in Amritsar. The matter was referred to some Inspectors of the C.I.D., who were present in the court, who said that this man was the real Abdul Majid who was absconding and had now come of his own accord. Abdul Majid was therefore taken charge by the police. He will now be taken to the approver Hans Raj for identification and if proved to be the real man who was absconding will be duly charged and tried.

SWAMINARAYAN TEMPLE CASE.

EVIDENCE ABOUT LOOT OF WEAPONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

Before the First Tribunal, the Swaminarayans Temple case was taken up to-day. There are six accused of whom one, Virchand Bharat, was discharged, prosecution against him being withdrawn.

Accused Haji was represented by Mr. Mahilal Kothari, pleader, accused Noorbhoy by Kalidas Juvari, accused Bhogilal Virchand by Movalanker. Accused Moti and Imamkhan were undefended. Mr. Binning with Rao Bahadur Manilal Bhailal Narandas and Bhailal Sarabhoy, pleader, were for the Crown.

In opening the case Mr. Binning narrated the history of the riots at Ahmedabad, how the rioters went to Swaminarayan's Temple, Goswami Maharaj's Temple, and Anandji Kalianji's firm, and demanded weapons from the managers of these Temples. Six witnesses were examined. They deposed about looting, swords, guns from their respective temples.

Mr. Binning is leaving for England. Consequently Mr. Kemp, Barrister, is appointed in his place.

FOR DEMARCATION OF AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

MR. MAFFEY LEAVES FOR FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

Mr. J. L. Maffey leaves Simla for the frontier on Tuesday to start the Afghan boundary demarcation proposed at the recent conference at Rawalpindi. He will be accompanied by a strong escort and Brigadier-General S. G. Loch R.E., Northern Command, as military adviser and Mr. G. Cunninghame, Political Department. An Afghan General will accompany the party and watch the proceedings. It is expected that the work of commission will not take more than two or three weeks.

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

A press communiqué states:—

The Dakka camp was sniped from the left bank of the Kabul River on the night of the 14th. There has been some firing on our piquets in Tochi. Raids by Mahsuds Sheranis and Suleiman Khels have occurred in Derajat, one gang being punished by our troops and constabulary. Bands of Suleiman Khels, Kakars and Wazirs are still out in Northern Zhob.

SENDING UNAUTHORISED TELEGRAMS.

ALLEGED OFFENCE BY RAILWAY EMPLOYES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Some time ago a commission was issued by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Gorakhpur, on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to examine Mr. E. M. Cowley, General Traffic Manager of the E. I. Railway, as a court witness in the case of Emperor v. Tobit and Chutterbhuj, which case is pending in his court. Tobit was in that case charged under section 29 of the Telegraph Act with having issued unauthorised telegrams and Chutterbhuj with having aided and abetted him in the alleged offence.

The allegations of prosecution are that during the course of the war "Restriction Orders" were issued by the General Traffic Manager, E. I. Railway, on foreign lines restraining them from sending goods to Calcutta, except on Government or military accounts. It is alleged that, during one of these restriction periods, accused Tobit, who was an assistant in the Traffic Manager's office at Gorakhpur, Bengal and North-Western Railway, despatched three unauthorised telegrams to the stationmasters of Joinagar, Rajnagar and Durbhanga asking them to accept from Sow Bux Chutterbhuj, a grain-merchant of Rajnagar, six hundred tons of linseed and to despatch the goods via Mokameh Ghat junction to Kantapukur goods sheds, in violation of the restriction order. The alleged fraud came to light when the goods were at Mokameh Ghat and the accused persons were arrested.

TOBIT'S DEFENCE.

Accused Tobit, in his defence, stated that although he had ordered despatch of goods during the restriction period, he had done so in virtue of a telegram that he had received, while he was acting for officer in charge of the restriction branch, from the General Traffic Manager, E. I. Railway, requesting the Bengal and North-Western Railway authorities to despatch six hundred tons of linseed treating it as a special case.

In view of that defence, Mr. Cowley was examined on commission to-day before Mr. G. C. Mundle, Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Cowley said that during the restriction period there were special concessions granted to certain persons or firms. When a concession was granted a communication would be made to junction stations and the goods would be accepted there from foreign lines. If, during the period, a consignment was actually received at a junction station, it would be presumed that a special concession had been granted. Mr. Cowley said that some telegrams, referring to interrogatories sent by Gorakhpur Judge, could not be traced in his office. Mr. Cowley said in conclusion that he was unable to state, without looking at file, what orders had been passed on letters that had been received from a local European firm in connection with the despatch of this particular consignment of linseed.

After the examination of the head clerk of Mr. Cowley's office, the Commission will be duly forwarded to Gorakhpur.

MYSORE GOVT. MEMORANDUM ON EDUCATION.

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE 68 LAKHS PER ANNUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 14.

An important and lengthy memorandum on education based on the proposals of Mr. C. R. Reddy, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, has been published by the Mysore Government. The memorandum as regards Primary Education proposes, among others, the conversion of all aided primary schools into Government Institutions with a view to establish 10,000 primary schools in the State, so as to have one primary school for every unit of population of 600 persons in the State and every unit area of 2.9 square miles. It further suggests the distribution of schools entirely on the basis of population. It is also proposed to afford equal encouragement to education in rural and urban areas by transferring the control of primary education to local bodies and limiting Government contribution for primary education in local area according to a provincial scale based upon population. To meet the large additional expenditure involved in adopting the above policy, it is proposed to augment the resources of the local bodies by making over to them a fraction of local cess on Land Revenue and Excise which are not now given to them, and they will be further empowered to raise local cesses for educational purposes. The Government share of expenditure will be met partly by enhancing present allotments on primary education and by the proposed income Tax.

As regards Middle Schools, it is proposed to establish a uniform type of schools for rural an urban areas with a vernacular as medium of instruction and English as the second language. Abolition of fees in middle schools is advocated if practicable. High school reforms include improvements of teaching science, introduction of polytechnic type of schools and adoption of vernacular as medium of instruction in larger number of subjects.

As regards the medium of instruction no solution is suggested, but it is pointed out that the difficulty in introducing reform due to diversity of language does not exist in Mysore. The reorganisation of technical instruction has been considered in detail.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

As regards women's education, it is proposed to treble the number and improve the efficiency and supervision of primary schools for girls and to afford greater encouragement to their higher education. The question of making vernacular the medium of instruction in girls' schools is discussed. The memorandum deals with various other aspects of education of special communities, such as Mahomedans and Panchamas. A forecast works out to a recurring expenditure of 68 lakhs per annum and an increase of 100 per cent. on the total expenditure for the current year. The proposals are tentative and non-official criticisms are invited by the Government.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

At the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council which will begin on 3rd September the following bills will be taken up for consideration:—(a) A bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act 1878, (b) a bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act 1897, (c) a bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the Taking of a Census, (d) a bill to provide more effectual control over the administration of Charitable and Religious Trust, (e) a bill to declare and prescribe the limits of the ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, (f) a bill further to amend the Indian Naturalisation Act 1852, (g) a bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act 1906, (h) a bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act 1894, (i) bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments. The bill to consolidate and amend the Law Regulating the Importation, Possession, and Sale of Poisons throughout British India will also come up for consideration.

The Nainital autumn week commences on 15th September. A polo tournament is being arranged and hockey and cricket if teams can be got up. The Nainital Yacht Club will sail their matches versus the Royal Bombay Club and a match for a handsome inter-club trophy will also be sailed. It is understood that besides the local Club and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club the yachtmen representing Malabar and Karachi Sailing Clubs will compete.

It is announced for the information of the officers of Government proceeding on leave to England that their allowances, inclusive privilege leave allowances, are being paid in England at one shilling ten pence per rupee with effect from 12th August 1919.

The total subscriptions for the new Indian loan up to 14th August, 1919, are Rs. 13,81,84,100 inclusive of Rs. 74,32,825 in the shape of war bonds.

Besides one motor car, on the peace celebration day, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been offered by H. H. the Maharuwal Shri Fatehsinhji, Rajaji Saheb of Chhota Udepur, for the comforts of troops engaged in the Afghan campaign.

A son and heir is born to the Yuvaraj Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal.

The working hours at the Dalla Dockyard of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company were reduced on January 1st from 52 to 47½ per week. The company state that the output of work has not been reduced and that the new hours are more suitable to all concerned. Three thousand men are affected.

The second Sessions of the Bombay Presidency Moslem Students' Conference began at Poona on Sunday, the 17th instant and will last two days. Prof. J. B. Knight, Principal of the College of Agriculture presided.

IMPORTED GOLD ACQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT.

RAVISION OF RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

A press communiqué states:—

In consequence of the rise of the exchange to 1s. 10d. per rupee a revision has become necessary of the rates at which imported gold acquired by Government under the old (Import) Act XXII of 1917 is paid for. A notification is accordingly being issued prescribing a price of rupees 11-3-0 per sovereign and a corresponding rate of rupee one for every 10 decimal 1007 grains (troy) of fine gold for other description of gold in the case of shipments made on or after the 16th August 1919. Gold already shipped to India on a through bill of lading will be paid for at the rate hitherto in force.

GUJARAT NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Aug. 14.

The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda has directed the subas in charge of the four prants to convene a meeting of the heads of departments four times a year with a view to expediting routine work by mutual co-operation. This is a sovereign remedy for the malady of *cacoethes scribendi* with which red-tape men are afflicted all the world over.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held on August 7, it was decided (1) to empower the Municipal Commissioner to give to Bhicka Gangaram the contract for supplying slaked and unslaked lime at Rs. 33 and Rs. 32 per hundred cubic feet, (2) to make a note of the recommendation of the Town Planning Committee regarding the site selected for stables, (3) to record the letter addressed by the ex-auditor, Mr. Dave, to the Managing Committee who strongly censured his demanding a salary of Rs. 200, and (4) to raise the pay of Municipal clerks to Rs. 20 as resolved by the General Board on January 27th and to give Rs. 23 to those who draw monthly salaries of Rs. 21 and Rs. 22.

The period of scarcity allowance granted to the employees in the Baroda State whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 has been extended to July. In view of the economic distress which is likely to continue unabated for some time to come in spite of abundant rainfall, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar would deserve well of their low-paid employees if they continued the allowance till December.

A morbid prophecy has overspread Gujarat and Kathiawar to the effect that the world being sin-cursed, gods have retired to Mathura, Yamuna, Benares and Dwarka with the result that death-dealing epidemics would ravage the land since August 11th, unless the devout inhabitants lost no time in offering intercessory prayers to Hanuman and Satya-Narayan. The above message was communicated by *Akashvani* at Benares on May 15th when a ball of fire rising from south careered through the sky from east to west. It is chestnut on the face of it even as a similar alarmist canard of 1896 predicting the end of the world in 1897.

JUVENILE SMOKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)

Sir,—Is it really true that Nemesis is going to guillotine Nicotine? How love-sick swains will rejoice over good times coming! Hitherto no gentleman could osculate a gentle maiden whose liquid lips were perfumed with the essence of *bachee*. In restoring the golden bliss of the stolen kiss, Dr. Fernandes would deserve a prominent niche on the altar of gratitude as the greatest benefactor of mankind in the department of lovekind. Indeed he would kill two birds with one Bill-hook: viz., the hardship of courtship and the sea sickship of smokeship. At last Dr. Fernandes' catalogue of crimes rectifies the dialogue of sins. Thank Heaven! It is also providential that a Portuguese fidalgo should endeavour to undo the evil deed of another Portuguese fidalgo, who introduced Nicotine to the elite of Bombay three hundred years ago according to your learned and up-to-date correspondent, "a man in the street." By the way, he ought to be nominated to the Legislative Council as an expert upon the subject. He is quite right in advocating capital penalty for juvenile criminals after the excellent example of the unmentionable Czar of Russia. I wonder if your correspondent knows that part of Bombay now known as Wadala. It was in the courts of Wadala that Vasco De Gama sowed the seeds of juvenile joys. But these juvenile joys must be stopped in order to spare some tobacco for increasing the agonies and morfality of the aphis like "insects infesting the fleece." I wonder what fleece. Is it the golden fleece of Janus and Sir George Lloyd or is it the fleece of profiteers, doctors and lawyers and the touing fraternity I have no patience with smokers whether they be Parsis or "pennyless sweepers." I am delighted to think that the knights of the weed and the knights of the worm will some day be good bedfellows in the same boathouse or charnel-house. "Thou shalt not smoke"—That's the Bill for me." I trust it will not end in smoke.

Your lovesick swain,

JACKASS.

(Continued from column 3.)

replied that I was unable conscientiously to do so, and I was then informed that my services as editor of "India" would be dispensed with as from today's date, six week' salary being granted in lieu of notice. I may add that the Directors individually assured me that they appreciated my services hitherto rendered, and whilst recognizing that I had loyally carried out the Committee's policy, regretted that I was unable to comply with the Board's request to carry out and advocate the new policy that it had adopted.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) HY. S. L. POLAK.

EDITORSHIP OF "INDIA."

WHY MR. POLAK RESIGNED.

HIS LETTER TO BRITISH COMMITTEE.

We take the following from the "Leader":—

Sir,—From to-day I cease to be responsible for the editorial conduct of the newspaper "India", in the circumstances set forth in the accompanying letter. During my tenure of office as editor, I have sought to continue my work for India, begun many years ago, and maintain unimpaired the journal's traditions created by Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Gokhale. It is, therefore, with very real regret that I now find myself debarred from serving India in this manner; but avenues of service are not wanting, nor shall I be.

Yours, etc.,

HY. S. L. POLAK.

Danes Inn House,
265, Strand,
London, W. C. 2.
July 16th, 1919.

July 16th, 1919.

The Acting Chairman,
The British Committee of the Indian National Congress,
14, Henrietta Street, W. C.

Dear Sir,— I shall be obliged if you will bring the following communication to the notice of the Committee at its next meeting, and have it duly placed on record in the minutes:

On Friday, July 4, after the Committee had generally expressed satisfaction with my conduct of the newspaper "India" as its editor, and had recognized that I had loyally given exprssion to its policy, the Board of Directors of the "India" Newspaper Company met and passed a resolution as follows, which was subsequently communicated to me:—

"That the editor be instructed to support in "India" the policy of the Indian National Congress held at Delhi last Christmas."

I accordingly asked you, in your dual capacity as Chairman of the Board of Directors and acting-Chairman of the Committee, to have the matter brought up for reconsideration both by the Board and the Committee. I naturally supposed that due notice of the object of the meeting, which you agreed to call, would be given of the members, and that before the date of the meeting, they would have had before them a brief statement of the circumstances in which the matter had arisen. I understand, however, that no such notice was given to the members, and no facts had been placed before them on so vitally important a matter as the proposed complete change of policy of the Committee and of the Board. At the Committee meeting held last Friday, three members of the Committee, known to hold views strongly adverse from any change of policy, were unavoidably absent, one being, I believe, out of town, as he had not anticipated that a meeting of the Committee would be convened until the next ordinary meeting, the second having been suddenly called away from town the night before the meeting, and the third having been unexpectedly detained by an official engagement on public business. At a time that it was known that this third member was on his way to attend the meeting and upon a motion, without notification by Dr. Rutherford, it was resolved, by a majority of three to two, that the Directors' action should be confirmed. Knowing, as I do, the views of the majority of the Committee, and believing them to be in favour of a continuance of the policy heretofore adopted by the Committee and expressed by me in "India" I regarded this majority on a resolution, to my mind irregularly admitted and passed, as purely fortuitous and not finally binding upon either the Committee or myself. I was on the point of writing to you asking that the matter should be reopened by the Committee after full notification of the circumstances had been sent to the members, when I learned that one of the absentee members had already written to you to to the same effect, and given you notice of his intention to move certain resolutions yesterday. However, at the request of the Board, I met the Directors, and I was asked by them to define my position. I explained that I did not feel that I should be called upon to define my position for the following reasons among others:—(1) Whilst it was true that I was nominally, an editor, under the instructions of the Board, yet my salary, though paid by the Board, came from the funds supplied by the Committee. (2) The Committee were, by a majority, opposed to any change of policy in the conduct of the paper at the present moment. (3) The Committee held the bulk of the ordinary shares in the newspaper company with a view to controlling the policy of the paper. (4) Three out of the four Directors were nominees of the Committee, who had transferred to them their qualifying shares, in order that the views of the Committee in regard to policy might prevail. (5) 90 per cent. of the preference shareholders belonged to a party opposed to the adpotion of the policy contained in the Delhi Resolutions. (6) The meeting of the Committee on July, 11 did not confirm to my implied request that full opportunity should be given for a reconsideration of the Directors' decision. (7) Dr. Rutherford's motion for a reversal of the Committee's declared policy, without notice to members and in the absence of three members who were known to be opposed to this change, was irregular and not binding. I, therefore, asked for a further postponement in order that the whole matter might be finally decided after due notice had been given. This, however, the Board declined to permit, and I was asked definitely to state whether I could conscientiously carry out the policy contained in the Delhi programme. I

(Continued in column 5.)

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REFORMS.

THE PROBLEM OF DIARCHY.

JOINT OR SEPARATE PURSES?

The Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons which is considering the Government of India Bill sat at the House of Lords, on July 21st, says "The Times", Lord Selborne presided. The proceedings were watched with interest by Mrs. Annie Besant and a number of Indians.

Sir James Meston, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, continued his evidence, and was questioned at some length by Lord Islington with regard to the proposal of the Government of India that there should be a "separate purse" for the two halves of the dual Government, and also with regard to its objections to the contemplated scheme of a single pool of the whole of the provincial revenues, from which the two halves of the Government would draw the funds they required.

Answering Lord Islington, Sir James said the intention was that each half of the Government should enjoy the proceeds of the revenue in the departments which it administered.

Lord Islington asked if there would not be a certain amount of friction and wrangling on the part of the contending parties, and Sir James replied that the strongest possible argument against the joint purse was that the friction Lord Islington described would be continuous. Friction, undoubtedly, must occur at the time of the settlement, and it would probably last for some little time, but that would not be so serious as the annual friction which occurred under a joint purse system.

Lord Islington.—As it stands now, would you be prepared to say that the separate purse does suggest a very serious reversal of recognized orthodox finance? Does it not rather shock your long, skilled, economic conscience?—The inevitable and ultimate defence of it all is that each side of the Government gets control of its own purse. By that method we should have a system of knowing the pitch of our resources.

To avoid wranglings every year you suggest a fixed adjustment between the two halves of the Government for a period of years?—Yes.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

You propose in the ultimate resort to give the Governor a veto over Ministers?—Yes.

If a Minister brings up an important Bill in regard to education or agriculture, does he and the Governor discuss and decide on the original draft?—Yes

Apart from all the difficulties of the situation, would you not say, especially in the early days, that a Bill would have much more chance of being sound and satisfactory if it had the benefit of full discussion and possibly decision by the corporate mind of the Cabinet?—The proposal certainly does not suggest that there should not be full discussion as between the two halves of the Government. In a scheme of grave importance the Government would naturally call the two halves of the Government together for consultation.

But there would be no power of decision within that conference other than the Ministers and Governor?—There would be no decision by a majority. My objection to having any vote is that it would evade the underlying principles of the pronouncement of August 20.

I suppose you fully realize that in clothing an individual Minister with the powers you propose you are giving him far greater powers than any Minister, no matter how powerful he may be, in the British Cabinet?—I have no personal knowledge of the extent to which the actions of a British Minister can be overruled.

A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

Lord Islington suggested that the Government of India proposal was that they were going to have something in the nature of Coalition Government, and that part of th Government was to be officials holding their authority from the British Government ultimately, and the other part holding their authority from the local legislative assembly. Sir James Meston said that he did not think that "Coalition" was quite the word to use. He preferred to say a composite Government. They were endeavouring to get at the beginnings of responsibility.

Lord Sinha (Under-Secretary for India) referred to the schedule of the Bill dealin with official salaries, and suggested to the witness that the Bill apparently adopted, at least for the life-time of the Act, the recommendations of the Government of India.

Sir James Meston.—I am very glad to hear it.

Lord Sinha.—Does it not seem to you so?—The schedule was prepared without an reference to the future. It was directed apparently against existing incumbents getting higher salaries than they have now and against extravagance.

In reply to further questions by Lord Sinha, the witness said that he did not wish to make any sinister suggestions whatever. All the Government of India asked for was that they should, at the outset, avoid possible causes of friction.

May I suggest that it might create trouble if you begin with a fear or suspicion that there is going to be a great deal of unreasonableness?—I trust not.

In answer to the Chairman, the witness said that it was difficult to say who was reasonable or unreasonable.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES.

Mr. Montagu (Secretary of State fo India).—The Government of India were to great extent participants in the origina scheme. They have now suggested modifica tions, but these modifications are in sense what the local Governments suggested and in no sense what the non-officials represented. How did that come about?—I do not know that the latter statement is no subject to some modification. I could la hands on definite protests on the par of non-official critics against the financial pro posals, for example. But speaking broadly what I would say is that the criticisms on all sides forced the Government of India into a very minute and detailed examination the details and the practical working of th scheme, and they endeavoured to make th scheme work fairly in all its ramifications I should be wrong in saying that they have slavishly followed any one body of criticism.

Taking the general concensus of Indian non-official opinion, am I right in saying that on the whole, as time has gone on, it has become more favourable?—I think it has.

And that nearly the whole of it has expressed the view that the Bill does too little with the fabric of the Government of India itself?—Undoubtedly.

Your answer to that has been, not to suggest anything more, but something less, with regard to Standing Committees and Executives?—We founded our proposals upon one of the axioms in the report, which lays down that the Government of India must remain wholly responsible to Parliament but, apart from such responsibility its authority in essential matters must be indispensable, pending changes to be introduced.

Both sets of critics came to you and go no satisfaction! Don't you think that th modifications suggested by the Governmen of India, after all, were due to their own reconsideration of the questions rather tha to matters put to them from outside?—think that is broadly true.

The Committee then adjourned.

DUAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

The Joint Committee resumed its sittings July 22nd, Lord Selborne presided. Mrs Annie Besant was again present, and a large party of Indians followed the proceedings with interest.

The Chairman at the outset made a statement, which he said had been rendered necessary by communications that had been received. This was not a committee to inquire into the state of India nor into the government of India, nor to report on the best form of government for India. Neither was it a committee to do again the work done by the Southborough Committee. It was a Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament to deal with the Government of India Bill according to strict parliamentary precedent and procedure, and no evidence would be admitted that went beyond the scope of the committee's reference. The committee was working on a time limit, and therefore evidence could only be admitted by representatives of large and important interests. It was quite impossible to allow evidence to be tendered by every one interested in Indian affairs; and there must be a strict limit to the number of witnesses tendering evidence on behalf of large and even important interests.

Sir James Meston, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council of India, continued his evidence, and in reply to Mr. Montagu (Secretary of State for India) stated that he was present at the meeting of the heads of the local Governments at Delhi this year. Very strenuous attempts were made to reach agreement, but it was found to be impossible. Five heads found it impossible to arrive at agreement, while two were in agreement with the fundamental principle of diarchy, which was the main issue before them.

Mr. Montagu.—There was of course, difference of principle between you and the heads of five of the local Governments?—Yes.

Sir James said he thought that the dominant consideration of the Government of India had been that diarchy afforded an opportunity for the new Government to undertake government of a very real and responsible character within its own field, and that the Government of India considered that that was sufficient for the first stage of the new *regime*.

Mr. Montagu.—It is very important that whatever we do should be acceptable to somebody in India?—Yes.

What would be the effect on public opinion in India if the adoption of the local Governments' scheme stands?—I have seen very little expression of public opinion on the local Governments' scheme. Certain features would be acceptable, but certain others would be most unacceptable.

"GIVE AND TAKE" IN FINANCE.

In any form of government of which you have been a member was there not formal and amicable discussion among the members as to the allocation of available supply?—My experience has been a little limited in that respect. The only Government for which I was responsible was the United Provinces, where there was no Executive Council, and there, I confess, I was rarely appealed to, because the departments managed to arrange differences among themselves. In the Government of India the financial discussions hardly ever came before the Council at all.

Supposing you were the head of spending department, such as education, would it not be natural that you should view with great jealousy proposals for increased expenditure in the Army?—I dare say I should.

Would it be less if you were excluded from discussions on expenditure?—If my power of influencing administration existed, it would certainly be greater.

You cannot have a "separate purse" in a composite Government?—The joint purse would be a natural consequence of a composite Government.

Would not the wrangles be much worse than under a dual Government?—I think not. There would certainly be some tendency to wrangling.

Mr. Montagu asked if under a "separate purse" system money saved on one department would be available for another, and Sir James replied that he would not go so far as that.

It was conceivable, he added, that given amicable relations, which they hoped were going to grow, they would, as paving the way from a "separate purse" to a possibly future "joint purse," frequently have arrangements by which one-half of the Government would accommodate the other half with any surplus at its disposal.

Mr. Montagu.—You postulate, even after your "separate purse", some give and take between the two halves of the Government Is not your only real reason for your "separate purse" proposal a fear that wrangling may become so unfriendly that there will be no solution?—That expresses a fear I entertain regarding the enforcement from the outset of the "joint purse."

Would it not be more logical if, instead of safeguarding yourself against a fear that departmental discussions would lead to quarrels, you provided machinery that would make those quarrels unlikely to occur?—I do not contest that that is a perfectly reasonable proposition.

Do you assent to the principle that where the Government of India acts in conformity with the wishes of the Legislative Assembly it should not be controlled from England?—I find a great difficulty in accepting that principle broadly.

THE LUCKNOW CONTRACT.

The witness agreed with Mr. Montagu that the Southborough report was unanimous with the exception of the question of women's suffrage.

Mr. Montagu.—Is it the intention of the Government of India to do that work all over again?—Not at all.

You don't want to resubmit the proposals to the local Governments over again?—In regard to some details we would like to consult the local Governments again, more especially in regard to their silence about the constituencies for the Central Assemblies.

You suggest a modification of the Mahomedan representation in Bengal?—Yes.

Mr. Montagu asked if the witness wanted to alter or modify the voluntary agreement between certain Mahomedans and certain Hindus upon which the representation in Bengal had been based.

Sir James said he desired strenuously to counter the suggestion that had been made that the Government of India, in making their proposals, had in view the rejection of the Lucknow contract. There was nothing further from their minds. They fully and he believed almost unanimously decided to abide by the Lucknow contract as a political document of much importance and great value. They had no intention whatever of going behind the contract or breaking it.

During the discussion it was pointed out the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal felt that they had fared somewhat badly under the Lucknow agreement. The local Governments, he believed, were anxious that their claims should be specially considered and they themselves asked for treatment they had not received under their own contract. Having regard to those facts and the actual population statistics, an endeavour was made to meet what seemed a perfectly legitimate request by adding a certain number of seats to the Mahomedan representation of Bengal. If they had thought that this proposal would be treated seriously as an attempt to break the contract they would probably not have put it forward.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE A HARD DOCTRINE.

Mr. Montagu.—Would you have been shocked if Lord Southborough's Committee had suggested women suffrage?—I have found it a very hard doctrine in the conditions of India.

You mean that very few women would exercise the vote?—I go little further. Very few women would go to the polling booths, but the obtaining of the votes of the vast majority of the women who would be enfranchised would present extraordinary difficulties—practical and social.

If a Governor acted with discretion and courage there would be no difference, would there, between a resolution which was advisory on the reserved subject and a resolution which was binding, unless the Government reversed it?—There would be very little practical difference.

Have you not, therefore, underestimated the steadying effect of the Statutory Commission proposal?—I do not think so. Our difficulty has been that at the outset of this new arrangement—probably for the duration of the first two Councils, a period of six years—there will be considerable strain, difficulty, and possibly misunderstanding. After that we shall be in smoother water, and by the time the Statutory Commission comes along we shall find a very different spirit in operation in nearly all the provinces. We are most desperately anxious to carry on through the first years with a minimum of friction.

Supposing this Bill passes, the only possible method by which Indians can obtain more power in the provinces is through the Statutory Commission. If they behave unreasonably, even in the excitement of the first year, they know it will be recorded against them when the Statutory Commission arrives.? I hope that the Statutory Commission will be in a position to forget and forgive by the time it starts work.

Do you think anyone will let it?—Oh, yes.

Lord Islington.—Do you think that, under the scheme of the Bill, you could have administered the United Provinces, as Governor, without undue difficulty as regards the functions of the Governor?—I think so.

The witness added that there was little or no change proposed in the relations of the Governor with his Executive Council, mainly because the legal provisions remained unaltered.

In reply to Sir Henry Craik, Sir James said that the Government of India took part in all the early discussions. They then assented to the dual system and still supported it, but they recognized that the dual system was novel and untried.

Sir Henry.—Although you have spent more than a year now in trying to elaborate details, you still feel that it will be a long time before you can settle them?—It is a revolution.

The Duke of Northumberland asked if it were absolutely necessary to have one uniform system of legislation for the whole of India, or whether, in view of the great difference which existed between the Provinces, it would be possible to set up slightly different Governments.

Sir James replied that he did not think that the Government of India had any objection to experimental variation of that kind.

In reply to Lord Sydenham, the witness said he thought the scheme had met with gratifying acceptance. Public services, he agreed, were naturally nervous about the change, but he believed they would do their utmost to cooperate to make it a success.

Lord Sydenham.—You regard the "divided purse" as an essential part of the dual system?—The Government of India have not gone so far as that. They say that the "divided purse" is a feature of the dual system which they regard as of the very highest importance.

In reply to a suggestion that the scheme would result in giving Indian bureaucracy very large powers, the witness said he thought that at the outset Ministers would be drawn from a very narrow circle, but other interests would get into the habit of political action, and would get themselves politically represented.

Sir John Rees put several questions with regard to women's suffrage, and the witness replied that he thought it would be very repugnant to the feelings of respectable ladies in India to go to the jostle of the polling booth.

SIR C. HILL'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Claude Hill, a member of the Government of India since 1915, was called after luncheon; and gave a brief outline of the developments which had led to the conclusion that the scheme of the joint report was the only method, yet proposed, which fulfilled the essential requirements of the case.

In reply to Mr. Montagu, the witness said that every effort had been made to obtain the approval of members of the Government of India to the scheme, and where there were differences of opinion committees were appointed with the view of arriving at agreed forms of amendment.

Mr. Montagu.—What do you think would be the relative acceptability of the three schemes—the scheme of the joint report, the scheme of the majority of the local Government, and the joint report as amended by the Government of India?—I should say the acceptance would be greatest in the case of the scheme of the joint report. Next would come the scheme as amended by the Government of India, and lastly the scheme of the heads of the local Governments.

Lord Islington asked if the witness thought that, in the government of a large country like India, the Secretary of State might control in some matters instead of the Governor-General.

The witness said he could not conceive that it would be more expeditious, and he was of opinion that it was more satisfactory to have the authority in India.

The Committee adjourned till the 23rd.

INDIAN WOMEN.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH'S ATTITUDE.

The Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons which is considering the Government of India Bill, resumed its sitting on July, 23, at the House of Lords. In the absence of the Chairman (Lord Selborne) Lord Midleton presided. Evidence was given by Lord Southborough, Chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee. As at previous sittings, Mrs. Annie Besant was an interested spectator.

Lord Southborough stated that he visited India as chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee, and his Committee's report had since been commented upon by the Government of India. Dealing with the Committee's report, he said that the Franchise Committee opened its inquiry at Simla on November, 8, 1918, and the report was signed on February, 22, 1919. The Committee, with what was called the Functions Committee, visited the various Presidencies and Provinces in India. Burma was not within their terms of reference. They visited all the Presidencies and Provinces within the terms of reference, with the exception of Assam, whose case was taken by arrangement with the Assam Government at Calcutta. They received excellent assistance from two added members of the Committee—one an official and the other an Indian versed in the requirements of the particular provinces.

Lord Southborough directed the attention of the Committee to the composition of the Franchise Committee, in view of the fact that its composition played a considerable part in the endeavour to solve the questions submitted to the Committee. The Committee represented every school of thought—a very dangerous thing in itself, when they set to work to try to bring into agreement problems which, at the best, were insoluble as regarded different members of the Committee. The Committee included two Hindus, one Mahomedan, a European merchant, and two distinguished Indian Civil servants. It was upon those members that the chairman had to rely for worrying out the answers to the problems set by the Indian Government. The duty of the chairman was to try to discover a *via media* on each of those questions which was likely to lead to the best solution during the experimental years at the beginning of this great reform.

The Committee took a very high line from the beginning of their deliberations. They put aside querulous and carping criticism altogether, and they sat down with a determination to find a solution of the problems before them. They made great sacrifices in order to maintain unanimity, and they got it.

The Chairman.—The report was unanimous, was it?

A UNANIMOUS REPORT.

Lord Southborough replied that the report was signed by all the members of the Committee. There was no minority report, and no notice of dissent. Some members of the Committee would have preferred some different course if it had been possible, but that was the only measure of dissent the Committee found among themselves, and these qualifications were disclosed on the face of the report.

The report, added Lord Southborough, was based on the Montagu-Chelmsford report. The terms of reference imposed upon the Committee the obligation of finding the most liberal terms of franchise, consistent with the condition of things in India at the present time The difficulty of handling that problem confronted them at the very start. He thought his colleagues would agree with him that in the early conversations they had at Simla they were in great doubt as to how they should set to work to find a suitable number of electors for each of the Presidencies and Provinces in India. They had no data as to what was the widest franchise they could recommend for any given Presidency or Province.

Relief came to the Committee from the action taken by the local Governments Through their added members, the Committee put themselves in communication in some cases, with the local Governments, and those local Governments put in their proposals for their respective Provinces, and gave the Committee the necessary data upon which to found their inquiries, and in some cases material upon which the Committee could found their report.

"What I want to say to the Committee," added Lord Southborough, "is that the Franchise Committee did not roam round India and set to work to invent electorates, to fix the number of electors, and so on according to their own sweet will, or, perhaps one might put it in another way and say, rashly."

PROPORTION OF ELECTORS.

Taking Assam as an instance, the witness pointed out that the total population was six millions, and the number of electors was 300,000.

The Chairman.—That is the largest proportion of any?—That, curiously enough is the largest proportion of any.

The witness added that when the Franchise Committee got to close quarters with the local Governments, and the local Governments made their proposals of the number of electors, the Committee felt it to be their duty, as far as possible, not to quarrel with those proposals, subject to this important point, that if the local Government proposed such a number of electors, it must be understood that the Government pledged itself to be able to poll the electors and honestly to carry out the elections. In the Central Province, with a population of 12¼ millions, the number of electors was 160,000. There the Committee acted in practical accord with the administrator of that Province.

The figures of the Committee were based

(Continued on page 13.)

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INDIAN WOMEN.

(Continued from page 12.)

upon the schemes put in by the local Governments, and supported by the local Governors at the Committee's meetings with them. With regard to Bengal, he was afraid to say that it was the most important part of India, because he might get into trouble, but it was a very important part of India. It had a population of 45 millions, and the proposed electorate was 1,228,000. The Bengal scheme was put forward by the able Government of Bengal, presided over by Lord Ronaldshay, who gave the Committee great assistance during their labours in Bengal. The Government scheme was virtually accepted *en bloc* by the Committee, subject to variation of estimates and figures, which did not involve principle. Lord Ronaldsay had said that his Government were of opinion that in Bengal the franchise should be as wide as possible, provided that arrangements could be made to poll the votes.

THE MADRAS DIFFICULTY.

Unfortunately, in the case of Madras, the Committee, for various reasons of which the Joint Committee were aware, did not make an agreement with the Madras Government. The difficulty they had with the Madras Government was that the franchise and number of electors was not a self-contained difficulty. Apart from the communal question, they had no grave disagreement upon principles with the Madras Government. They met them, as they met every other Government, in a friendly way, and the Committee proposed certain alterations to them in numbers which, he thought, the Government accepted, but did so unwillingly. Madras proposed to enfranchise 8 per cent. of the population, as against 2 per cent. or a little more in the other Provinces. That was the position the Committee had to tackle, apart from the communal difficulty.

Lord Islington.—Can you give us the grounds on which the Government of Madras put forward such a disproportionate electorate as compared with the others —I think the Government of Madras were really unwilling to embark on a reform scheme on the lines of the Franchise Report until they were satisfied that their objections as regards certain parts of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report were removed. But the communal question played the important hand, as far as we were concerned, in the general position of reluctance.

Lord Southborough, further dealing with the Madras difficulty, said that the onus lay very heavily upon the non-Brahmins to justify exceptional treatment, and it lay upon them if they had this extraordinary form of constitution to come forward and stand by it and work it. The Franchise Committee thought that the proper course was to recommend to the Government, through the Indian Government, to accept the form of constitution which the Committee prepared in consultation with the Madras Government. The point he desired to make was that the Committee were unanimous that they were not justified in embarking on a big and extravagant form upon the evidence which was produced before them. They thought that the onus lay heavily upon the non-Brahmins to make out their case, and, so far as he was concerned, if he had anything to do with it, he would not accept the proposal put forward by the non-Brahmins unless they made it a condition of settlement.

The Chairman.—The main point is that the community of non-Brahmins is in a large majority?—Yes; in a very large majority.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Dealing with the question of women's suffrage, Lord Southborough remarked that he was a steward at a woman's suffrage ball as far back as 1880—(laughter)—but he found great difficulty in applying those early proclivities to this problem. (Laughter.) They had to consider in committee at a very early date what line they should take with regard to women's suffrage, because if the majority had shown a disposition to sign a report recommending women's suffrage, they would have had from the very beginning to consider their electoral rolls and franchise from a different standpoint. He pointed out to his colleagues quite early that they must have a discussion upon the subject and arrive at such *prima facie* views as would make them understand whether, as they went from place to place, they must be prepared to give women the vote or go on the basis of excluding women.

The Committee, with its curious divergence of thought and religion, was so far unanimous on that score, with the exception of Mr. Malcolm Hogge, who said that while there might be no general demand for female suffrage in India at present, no strong opposition to it was revealed by the evidence, and, however desirable it might be to remove the sex disability at the outset of responsible Government in India, he would not be in favour of making any separate or special arrangements for the recording of women's votes. That, added Lord Southborough, appeared to him to be a very fair diagnosis of the evidence they received in India.

Many of the people who came before the Committee were in favour of women's suffrage. He was very much astonished at the evidence, but he could not help feeling that their object was to do something to improve the political position of the women by marking the fact in the Act which might be passed that women were being advanced in India by getting the vote. They were not thinking whether the women would desire to use the vote, or whether it would to some extent outrage the old conservative feeling in India if the vote were given. The idea was that it would be a graceful and helpful thing to give women the vote, because it would be pointed to in other parts of the world as evidence of direct desire to give the women of India assistance and perhaps a larger measure of emancipation. When they came to discuss with the witnesses the practical use of the vote—how they were to start, and whether the women would break their *purdah*—they were told that a great many of the women would not vote, but that it was considered a good educational thing for them to have the vote.

His colleagues on the Committee sympathized in the abstract with the desire to help the women by giving them the vote, but they did not "come up to the scratch"—(laughter)—they did not go beyond the question of sympathy, with the exception of Mr. Hogge, who said that it would be a very good thing if the ladies had the vote, but he would not be in favour of making special arrangements for recording their votes. That reservation robbed the gift of all its merit.

In answer to Lord Islington, the witness said that he believed that the increase to the electorate if women were included would be small.

Sir John Rees.—Did you have the evidence of any Indian women?—Yes. Several Indian ladies gave evidence before us.

Do you think an Indian lady should be examined by this Committee?—That is not for me to say.

Lord Sinha.—Am I right in saying that the general picture of the rural voter under your scheme is that of the successful and well-to-do present?—That was the picture painted for us in evidence, including the evidence of some of the Lieutenant-Governors

A SENATORIAL FRANCHISE.

Men with a stake in the country; substantial persons, whether literate or illiterate! That is the picture the local Governments present?—Yes. The Committee were quite capable of forming a very correct opinion of the voter, seeing that they had lived among the people, and so were the local Governments.

Is it possible to your view to have a senatoria franchise?—I can only say that, after four or five months' deliberation, we could not get near it. Had it not been for the self-denial of our Indian colleagues we should have come to grief on this question because it involved all sorts of the most dangerous considerations, and we had to make up our minds that the proper thing to do was to set this machine going, and let it run on conservative lines at the beginning Of course, they would have liked direct representation, if they could get real direct democratic representation.

The recommendations of your report are the result of a series of "gives and takes," without which it would have been impossible to come to any conclusion?—Most certainly.

In answer to Lord Islington, who reverted to the Madras difficulty. Lord Southborough said that the onus lay on the non-Brahmin community to formulate their proposals at the proper time and place, and to make themselves responsible for them. The non-Brahmins ought to say, he added, "these being our proposals, we shall do our best to make them work, and live happily ever afterwards." (Laughter.)

Lord Islington.—You feel that it is not an ideal constitution which is composed of identical electorates for both Houses?—I entirely agree. Fortunately for His Majesty's Government they are not embarking upon a Washington constitution or a South African constitution

ANTI-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

In reply to Sir John Rees, the witness said no one could say that Madras was a backward country. What really affected him as a novice and as a traveller to a great extent was to find that the people in Madras did not appear to be doing all they ought to put Madras in the position she ought to occupy, compared with Bengal and other Provinces.

Answering further questions by Sir John Rees, Lord Southborough remarked that the Brahmins in Madras were like "King Charles's head"; they cropped up everywhere and on every question.

Sir John Rees.—As an impartial traveller, did you carry away the impression that the Brahmins, even in this 20th century, were chiefly priests?—I would say in answer to that that I did not think of them as priests—they are not very good priests. I thought of them as men of high intellectual attainments; men with good heads and brains.

The Chairman.—Ought we not to direct ourselves to Lord Southborough's experiences as a member of his Committee, and not as a traveller?

Pursuing his question, Sir John Rees inquired if the witness knew that the Brahmin exercised a priestly tyranny in India, even to this day. Lord Southborough said he could not answer the question.

Sir John.—Did you carry away the impression that the anti-Brahmin movement was financed by rich and important persons in the Presidency who were not Brahmins?—I carried away the impression that the great majority of these people—a majority of four to one—if they applied their undoubted vigour and political capacity to winning the elections and to making their way in the political world, would do much better than by arguing that the Brahmins should be suppressed.

In reply to a question on female suffrage, the witness said that he though that the impression on the minds of the witnesses who had come before his Committee was that, in view of what had recently taken place in England, they would be thought very unreasonable if they did not agree with the principle of women's suffrage, as they met the Committee by saying that it would be a good thing for the women.—"The Times."

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THE ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA.

AS A "GRIFFIN."

(BY A SYMPATHISER).

We can usually distinguish the "griffin." If by nothing else we can tell him by his cherubic countenance, the freshness of his complexion the absence of that *blase* air of boredom which is typical of the Englishman in India. During the last few war years the civilian "griffin" has been a rarity. There was other and sterner work for him to do. But now that peace has come once more, each weekly mail boat is bringing out a batch of "griffins." and there is a new stamp about him. In most cases they have proved their manhood already on the blood-s aiued fields of France and Flanders, or even further afield and the result is a new confidence which before he was often lacking.

But the "griffin's anticipations of life in India have not much altered. He usually arrives in India with the optimism of youth. He has saturated his mind with Kipling, and does not Kipling picture life in India as being made up of dances and flirtations, of *shikkar* and polo—a whirl gaiety with just sufficient work to give life a little zest? He leaves the Homeland envied by all his friends, who tell him what a lucky dog he is to be leaving the land of work and worry for an Elysium where all is milk and honey. His very young friends seem to be under the impression that he is going to do nothing else but shoot tigers and ride on elephants and fond old dames vaguely picture India somewhere in Asia—even in these progressive days of reform—as a bit of land about the size of Cornwall with a lovely fringe of the coral strand so picturesquely described in the hymn book and studded with Rajah's diamonds which may be pocketted by the *sahib* without even a "By your leave." He will not be human if he does'nt get slightly swollen head, and possibly he will board the outward bound boat feeling that India has been waiting for him for a long time. If he is of a sporting disposition he will have made up his mind that he is going to have the time of his life—a maximum of play and a minimum of work, with idle holidays on the hills every hot weather under the maternal patronage of Mrs. Hangsbee the Second. Which is bad for him. Or if he is an earnest young man he will have arrived at the conclusion that it is time the country re-modelled its ways and that he is the man who has been chosen by Providence to do it. Which is worse. In either case he is destined to be sadly disillusioned, for India is the land of disillusionments.

* * * *

Our "griffin" wakes one morning to find the ship on which he has embarked with such a light heart and with such high hopes anchored in a harbour the beauty of which is rivalled by only two others in the world. He is at the gateway of India, and India is just awakening to receive him. A roseate dawn reveals to his delighted gaze the outline of a comery city, fringed with palms and fine white buildings which he fondly imagines to be the palaces of the great Rajahs. It is the moment for which our young "griffin" has been waiting for many weeks. His first glimpse of India seems to be full of the most golden promise. For of all the beautiful cities in Asia there is none to rival Bombay—the City of Palaces and Palms, though the city, too, of the most incongruous contrasts. But his disillusionment is about to commence.

* * * *

How helpless he is when first he sets foot on poor "griffin"—lands him in a quagmire of debt from which it is impossible to escape for many months, possibly years, possibly never. There are in India scores and scores of men who have no more chance of being able to afford a holiday at Home than the average working man in England has of being able to afford a cold weather tour in India.

* * * *

Life in India has many compensations, but, those compensations find no place in the thoughts of the "griffin." He is apt to compare the best features of the life he has left behind with the worst of his new life. His thoughts linger on pleasures that are open to the Londoner who has money in his pocket Indian soil! His fellow passengers, who have shocked him with their boredom of the things which he has found so novel and entertaining, seem perfectly at home in the general scramble for luggage, but amid the babel of strange voices he suddenly feels something like a lost child in a foreign city. He realises for the first time that he really is a "griffin" a colt to be broken in, a cub to be licked into shape. He becomes painfully aware of the fact that he has much to learn and much to unlearn—that he has in fact, to start a new life in a new world. Everything is strange. As G. W. Steevens so well says, he has "strayed into an elaborate dream, infinite in variety, spinning with complexity, a gallery of strange faces, a buzz of strange voices, a rainbow of strange colours, a garden of strange growths a book of strange questions, pantheon of strange gods. Different beasts and birds in the street, different clothes to wear, different meal times and different food—the very commonest things are altered.

* * * *

First impressions, we are often told, are generally lasting impressions. If that were so then the lot of the European resident in India might be likened to the lot of the convict in the Andamans. If the average European were asked his impressions of the first six months that he spent in India he would almost invariably tell you that they were months of misery indescribable. Later on the "griffin" learns to tolerate India, he may like it, very likely he will even love it (though he will not realise how much he does until he has left it); but in his chrysalis stage he hates the land and its customs with a hatred deep and strong. He thinks India a hollow fraud, an illusion worse even than the desert mirage, as much a snare as the spider's web is to the fly. And for many a "griffin," unfortunately, India proves to be a spider's web. For the youngester of ability and pluck there are infinitely more opportunities in India than there are at Home, but alas! the temptations are also greater and if he picks up with the wrong "set" at the outset and is inclined to be reckless, then there is no country in the world which will do more to assist him to oblivion. The spirit of the East, with its subtle seductiveness, permeates the minds of many. Some it ruins, some "win through," the majority find their brain power weakened and their ability for good honest toil partially or completely destroyed.

The poor "griffin" -r oO.q fiGywe ereff less he is possessed of capital or independent means, plunged into a sea of debt. It is unavoidable, and only those who have gone through the mill can appreciate the fact. At Home his salary seemed fabulously large, and carefully had he planned out how much he was to spend and how much he was to save. But he finds that the European standard of living in the East is very different to that in the West, though there is no reason why it should be, and it is impossible for him, unless he is to be ostracised from the social life that seems to be the only thing that makes life in India possible for many Europeans, to ignore the customs of the country. The necessities of life are cheap—cheap—cheaper than in any European country—but he finds his month's *puggar* disappearing in dozens of items of expenditure undreamt of at Home. His outfit runs away with a month's salary at the very least. He has to choose between setting up house on his own, even though he is a bachelor, or he must live at a club or a "chummery" or else in one of the comfortless hotels. All the methods are equally expensive. He must have a horse, he must entertain, and his servants will always see that he lives up to his position. There are precious few Englishmen who make their expenditure meet their income in their first year in India.

How does the "griffin" do it? For most of us the current coin of the realm in India is what is known as the "chit." A man rarely pays for anything; he signs. It is a system which has its uses, but because of its abuses is a pernicious custom. It's so easy to sign one's name to a "chit," but the "chit" has an unpleasant way of multiplying, and if neglected—as is usual with, the and nothing to do but to spend it, and he contrasts that life with what he is pleased to call "the dull, monotonous, insulated existence" that he is now leading. It is the same all through life. Time sweetens all our sorrows, unless we nurse them. When we reach maturity we invariably dwell with delight on our jolly schooldays, forgetful of the toothaches and the petty worries that seemed so gigantic in those by-gone days.

So it is with the "griffin." But gradually his outlook on life begins to change, and if a change is not noticeable within six months then the best thing for him is to go Home with as little delay as possible, for India is not the country for him. Generally the first sign of the change is to be found when, ensconsed on the verandah of the club in one of those comfortable long chairs which are indispensable in the East with a fat cheroot between his teeth and by his side a glass containing the familiar amber coloured liquid in which a big chunk of ice tinkles musically, the "griffin" murmers in a reflective tone to his friend. "I'm beginning to think that India is not such a bad place after all." And then when the next cold weather brings out a new batch of "griffins" his views will in all probability have undergone a complete change. He will still be a grumbler, because it is the Englishman's privilege to grumble, no matter where he is; but when the new arrival follows in his own footsteps he will tell him with a patronising air, "You wait until you have been in the country as long as I have, my boy!" He is "griffin" no longer. For good, or for ill-it all depends on himself—he is an Anglo-Indian.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

BENGALIS AS ENGLISH POETS.

The main object with which English was studied in this country was for a long time to secure lucrative appointments in the public service. It was a natural and sensible ambition. But the Indian scholar was not so sordidly utilitarian as to be insensible to the charms of poetry. He had any amount of poetry in his own indigenous literature and no great effort was necessary to make him imitate Byron or Wordsworth as he imitated Kalidas or Hafiz. A member of the Ghose family, Kasiprasad by name, had written English verses before Macaulay gave judgment in favour of teaching English literature in schools and colleges. But who was there to encourage the authors? Did they produce nothing that was fit to be introduced in the text-books used in schools? Even now when we are so loud in our praises of Toru Dutt and Sarojini Naidu, of P. R. Das and Manmohan Ghose, does the Education Department recognise English poetry of Indian authorship? But why blame European educationists while Indian readers did not ensure the longevity of the efforts of their gifted countrymen by their own patronage? The earlier productions now lie buried in old magazines and volumes out of print. The credit of unearthing some of them with the help of his Bengali and other friends belongs to Mr. Theodore Douglas Dunn.

Literature reflects life and the Bengali writers of English verse did not merely clothe old ideas in a new garb. The new spirit began to breathe in their poetry. No Indian poet would have addressed sympathetic lines to a Hindu widow. Kasiprasad wrote.

Ah, fair one! love as desert flower,
Whose bloom and beauty are in vain,
How dark was that fatal hour,
Which brought thee lasting grief and pain!

The poet did not convert himself into a preacher and contented himself in the last stanza of his poem with asking—

Is this the all, or should it be
The all that here to thee is left?
And must the world remain to thee
A scene of every charm bereft

The early poets did not admire everything English. Some of them at least thought that Indian women would not appreciate the liberty of their English sisters. Omesh Chunder Dutt made a Hindu wife say—

They tell me that in festal hall
To be admired and praised by all.
To feel one's self—O triumph high!
The cynosure of every eye.
The fairest of the fair to be:
This, this is life-bright, glad and free.
From such advice I turn away,
It only serves to lead astray:
Happy as queen upon her throne,
I love to dwell among my own.

In descriptive poetry some of the Bengali authors came up at least to the level of Heber, and did not Michael Madhusudan Dutt rise above it? They could write spirited verses too, and one poem is a splendid imitation of 'The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold.' Shoshee Chunder Dutt's *Shivajee* is another example. If Macaulay had read this poetry, without allowing his mind to be poisoned by damaging accounts of the Bengali physique, he might well have exclaimed, "Here is a nation with plenty of fire in it!" In the Tagore family Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan could write English verse. Before Toru Dutt all the poets had received their education in India. She was the founder, says Mr. Dunn, of the modern school of English poetry in Bengal. This school is so well known that no account of the literature produced by them is necessary here.

One word more: Patriotism is not a very recent mushroom growth in Bengal. Hur Chunder Dutt addressed his mother-land in these words:—

O yes! I love thee with a boundless love.
Land of my birth; and while I lisp thy name,
Burns in my soul 'an Aetna of pure flame',
Which none can quench nor aught on earth remove.

The author laments how in the once glorious land her trophies are gone, and her beauteous laurels torn, and finally hopes—

But Time shall yet be mocked; though these decay,
I see broad streaks of a still brighter day.

RIGHTS OF INDIANS.

[Rights of Citizens.—By Mr. S. Satyamurti published by Ganesh and Co.]

Indian political literature which, in spite of the laudable enterprise of firms like Messrs. Ganesh and Co. of Madras, is at present anything but adequately equipped, finds a very useful addition in the small book entitled, "Rights of Citizens", by Mr. S. Satyamurti of Madras. Mr. Satyamurti analyses the position of Indian citizenship and points out the serious disabilities under which Indians have to labour in their own country as regards the fundamental rights of personal freedom of judicial trial, freedom of the press, freedom of public meeting, freedom to bear arms, freedom to enter the public services, etc. The author brings to bear the authority of eminent English centers on the constitution and applies their dicta as tests in discovering the true state of affairs in this country. The book contains some valuable appendices, thus brining together in a short compass a succinct and able analysis of the present condition of Indians and establishing the need for what may be called the "Rule of Law" being made part of the Indian constitution.

THE SCHOOL AS IT SHOULD BE.

[The School as a Social Institution (An Introduction to the study of Social Education) by Charles C. Robins Ph. D. Allan and Bacon: Boston, New York, Chicago.

Do we in India regard the school merely as a place where children are given possession of a definitely prescribed amount of subject matter? Evidently we do, otherwise we shall not find ourselves complaining after the lapse of a generation during which there was some chance for any system of education to take root and bear fruit in India, that our educational achievment generally unfits the products of even our primary school teaching for the duties of citizenship. Very little care is, as a matter of fact, taken in our Indian primary schools to teach the elements of civics. We dabble in facts, especially when they are advertised in this country by some educational crank who finding Englan unresponsive to his ideas, wants to give them a chance in England's Dependency We have had conferences on the teaching of morals in schools, we discuss schemes of Kindergarten, but we have not been in a hurry to gauge the social significance of the school as a public institution.

This is what the admirable volume before us does. Dr. Robins, who in his career as "teacher of history of education in the New York Training School for teachers," has had abundant opportunities of observing the needs of both the teacher and the taught, tells us before he goes into details in his subject, that there has been in the United States of America a great expansion in the conception of the nature and purpose of the school. This has been due to the growing interest of the public in education and the wider recognition of the prime social importance of the work of teaching. America has seen during the last decade the rise of "psychological movement which has emphasized the idea that it is the development of the child which should be the great work of the school. So we get two definite conceptions regarding the school, the one of a uprely mercenary type, that the school must, make the child animilate some definite items of knowledge, and the other, of a later origin, that the school is equally concerned in the development of the child.

To these two conception, Dr. Robins would and a third which the conditions of our time neccessitate—that of the school as a social institution. So he looks upon the school from the point of view of the social significance of its work, that is to say he would consider it in its relation to other institutions and forces, its function as a determining and controlling force, its work as a protective agency, and its service as "community centre." He devotes several chapters to the evolution of the idea of "school as a social institution, making reference to Chinese and Jewish conceptions of primary education, and summarising the characteristics of the ancient Greek and Roman schools. Our primary and secondary school teachers in India should they be so fortunate as to come across this book, will find the chapter on American school very interesting. The author's remarks on the school as a means of control through transmission of culture, on the training of leaders, on the school as "a national defence and sourse of prosperity" and as instrument of reform and social progress, will make our teachers realise what a vast field of opportunity they have outside and beyond the classroom for moulding the character of their pupils. Dr. Robins gives a good deal of space to a detailed discussion of the social ideals, of the school, and, lafer on in the volume, to the social conditions which control the school. He concludes with two illuminating chapters on "method" and "the teacher" which are admirable in their lucidity and are worthy of critical study by our Indian school teachers. American views on primary education are so little known in this country, that the addition of this little volume to the Indian teacher's library will be very desirable indeed.

"THE ALL-INDIA SARASWAT."

The July number of this quarterly magazine contains new and interesting information of an historical character regarding the origin of Saraswat communities in the Punjab, the Deccan and Southern India. Mr. V. M. Dubhashe writes about the migration of Aryan colonists from the northern plains of India to the Deccan and gives interesting particulars regarding the Saraswat colony in Goa. This is followed by two articles on the Saraswats of the Punjab, the latter of which deals with the Muhiyals, a militant tribe of Saraswat Brahmins, who from times immemorial have demonstrated their martial prowess in almost every war in the Punjab on the frontier. The late Lord Roberts described them as "an intelligent, high-spirited and loyal race." They lay no claim to priestly functions.

"FOLKLORE OF WELLS"

The recent temporary breakdown in the water-supply of Bombay and the consequent throwing open of hundreds of wells in the city, which the local Municipality had, under threat of severe penalties, done its best in past years to close down in the interests of the health of the citizens, must have recalled to the minds of many the furose that had been created, not merely among illiterate sections of the population, but even among many educated Hindu and Parsi families, by the Health Department's attempts to get these walls and tanks in private compounds filled up or hermetically sealed. The Department encountered vehement opposition at the hands of orthodox families, in whose eyes these wells and tanks were "sacred" for more than one reason. Some families objected to their being closed down on the ground that the family idols would be defiled, if bathed in any but pure well water. Other wells were "holy", either because of some supposed mysterious sanctity attached to the water therein or because the well had become the habitant of some *Pir* or beneficent spirit. These and similar other reasons were urged against the closing down of the wells and dire calamities—both to the families concerned and the municipal employees, who laid rude hands on the "holy" wells—were foretold. The popular feeling in some cases was so strong that the Municipal executive had to abandon the attempt to close down the wells. The sanctity attached to wells water or to the wells themselves is not peculiar to Bombay city. All over India such popular beliefs are found to exist. Nay, all over the world, whether in the East or the West, certain wells will be found, which are considered "holy" by certain classes of people, either because of some talent and mysterious properties, which the water of these wells is imagined to possess or because of some invisible spirits, good or bad, supposed to reside in them. Even in Christian countries the cult of holy wells is found prevailing in many nooks and corners even at the present day. Again, not only wells, but tanks, rivers, fountains and even sea itself form objects of superstitutious worship among peoples all over the world. In Bombay, of course, one can see the manifestations of this water-cult in a hundred and one forms not only among Hindus, but among Parsis, Jains, Mussalmans, Christians, and Jews—in fact in every community, in one form or other. A highly interesting volume on all these quaint superstitions and the folklore in connection therewith, has been recently published by Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., the Municipal Secretary of Bombay. Mr. Masani appears to have made an exhaustive study of the various forms of water worship and the present volume will be found to be a regular well of information by all interested in the folklore of wells and water worship, not only in Bombay, but in all parts of the world.

THE SIND STUDENTS' MAGAZINE.

The student community of Sind deserve to be congratulated on their issuing a well conducted, although modest sized, magazine. The "Sind Students Magazine" is being published for the present as a half-yearly journal only, but we hope that its success will enable its conductors to convert it into a monthly from the commencement of next year. There is no lack in Sind of guidance of educationists and we are sure the student world there will heartily cooperate to make the journal a truly provincial concern. In the present number the place of honour is given to a character-sketch of Mr. Gandhi, which is followed by an address delivered recently by Principal T. L. Vaswani on "Aryan Race Culture," which will repay perusal. Next comes a short article on the education of girls in Sind. This is followed by a plea for the adoption of the Devanagri script in Sindhi. It is pointed out that the present Arabi-Sindhi is an uncouth hybrid ill-adapted to suit native idiom and hence cruel to the sons of the soil. There are about 20,000 words in Sindhi, out of which 12,000 are Sanskritical, 3,500 native, 2,000 Persian and 2,500 Arabic. This shows that foreign words form a little less than one-fourth of the total number of words in Sindhi. The plea is made, therefore, that the Devanagri script may be introduced in place of the existing alphabet. The magazine has a number of other minor articles notes etc., which the students will find interesting and instructive. We wish the journal every success in its career.

"COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES,"

There are so few journals in India devoted wholly to the discussion of industrial and commercial topics and dissemination of useful information on these subjects that the advent of a new monthly magazine like "Commerce and Industries" is welcome. It is published in Madras and edited by Mr. G. Narasimham, F.R.S.A. The first (July 1919) number contains articles on industrial, commercial and financial subjects from the pen of well-known Indian gentlemen. The Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur, member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, writes on "Indian Industrial Progress." Mr. Asad Ali insists that "when the new reforms are granted to Indians with real power in so far as the transferred departments of the administration are concerned, the first duty of the Indian representatives ought to lie in the direction of securing for India a sound economic policy so as to ensure material prosperity." Among other interesting articles are Rao Saheb G. N. Sahasrabudhe's review of "Scientific and industrial progress during the war," a note on "Industries in South India", by Dewan Bahadur K. Krishna Swami Rao, and another on "Sericulture", by Mr. K. Subba Rao. In addition to these special articles, the journal contains numerous reviews and notes surveying the position of Indian trade and industries and it should prove very useful to all interested in the economic development of the country.

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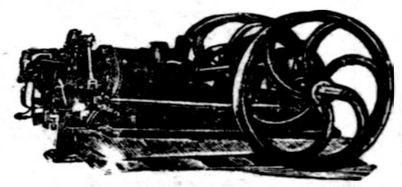

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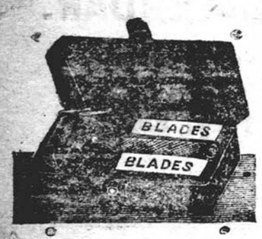

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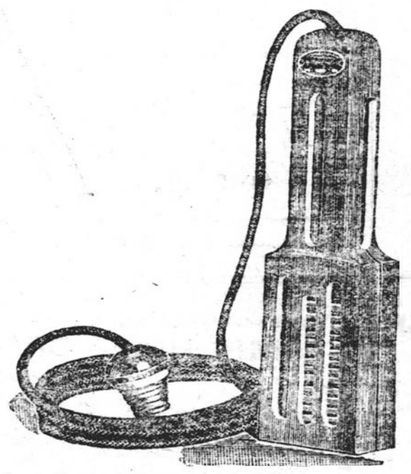

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